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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature—House Adjourns Till Monday Night—Senate Considers the Appropriation Bill—Struggle Over Normal Schools—Salaries of Judges Not Increased—Pay of Legislators—Appropriations to Charitable Institutions—Rival Medical Colleges—Pay of Constitutional Convention Members and Contested Election Committees—Final Adjournment Resolution.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 21, 1873.

The House adjourned to-day, at noon, until Monday night, and the members scampered off home, in the usual hurry, on the afternoon trains; but the Senate determined to give the House no excuse for not adjourning on the 16th prox. on account of the failure of the Senate to pass the Appropriation bill in season, concluded to sit this afternoon and evening until the Appropriation bill was disposed of.

Accordingly, the Senate met at three and sat until half-past five, and again at seven remaining in session until after eleven. The Appropriation bill was taken up section by section, as amended in the Finance Committee, the chief features in the amendments being the reduction of salaries in the House bill to last year's standard, including the salaries of members, and the striking out of all the appropriations to outside charitable associations. The sections, as read, were adopted without debate, until the Surveyor General's office was reached, when Gen. White moved to increase the salary of the chief drafting clerk to $1,700. The Senate, however, was not in the humor for increasing salaries, and voted the motion down. The next stand was made on Normal Schools. The Finance Committee had struck out the sixteenth section, appropriating $10,000 for the next year, and $5,000 every year hereafter, to each Normal School; and Mr. Wolfe moved to insert a new section in the stead, creating a board, consisting of the Attorney General, Governor and Superintendent of Common Schools, to whom an appropriation of $50,000 is given, to be distributed by them among the Normal Schools "according to their necessities," keeping in view the interests of the whole State and the whole education, and upon such terms and conditions as the board may from time to time impose.

This proposition gave rise to a warm debate, which brought out the speaking faculties of the Senate in their fullest extent. The animus of the interest felt on this subject is to be found in the fact that some of these Normal Schools (all of which are private enterprises which come annually to the Legislature for help), notwithstanding the aid they have heretofore received, are very much embarrassed, pecuniarily. There are now seven of these school receptacles, and a bill is before the House to add to the list. The Bloomsburg school has a debt hanging over it of about $75,000, and is in danger, constantly, of being sold out. The Shippensburg school has a debt of $60,000. Hence, there was an anxiety on the part of the friends of these two institutions that the $50,000 proposed in Mr. Wardell's amendment should go to them, "according to their necessities," and an equal anxiety on the part of the friends of the other schools that each of the eight schools should get an equal amount. Finally, Mr. Mc Clean offered an amendment giving $20,000 additional to the Shippensburg school; but this was voted down; the amount of the appropriation was increased to $70,000, and the words "according to their necessities" were stricken out. In that shape the amendment was adopted.

The next stand was made on the salaries of Supreme Judges. The House fixed them at $8,000 each; the Finance Committee reduced them to $7,000; and Mr. McClean moved to restore the amount fixed by the House. On this there was a lively skirmish; but the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 16 refused to make the increase, and was equally firm in refusing to raise the salaries of the law judges throughout the State from $4,000 to $5,000.

When the section was reached fixing the salaries of the members of the Legislature at $1,000, instead of $1,500 as fixed by the House, not a ripple appeared on the surface. No one moved to restore the section as framed by the House, and it passed as it came from the Finance Committee, without a word of dissent. So likewise did all the other sections, until that point in the bill where the Finance Committee had struck out all the House appropriations to charitable institutions. This was the main excitement of the day, and lasted from seven o'clock until nearly twelve o'clock. It began by Mr. Randall moving to restore the $10,000 appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College. A hot fight ensued on this.

Mr. Collins moved to amend by adding $10,000 to Lackawanna hospital, at Scranton. After a brief debate that was voted down, partly owing to the charges of the Luzerne Senators. Mr. Humphries then got in an amendment to give $100,000 to the Western University, but he, too, went to grass heavily, with both peepers closed, the vote being 11 to 15. The Senators of the Jefferson were generous in professions of willingness to vote for the Western, if she only had a medical department, &c., &c., the truth being that they had determined that nothing should go as a rider on Jefferson. They did not want their pot weighed down; and then the appropriation to Jefferson went through, 17 to 11. Seventeen, in a Senate of thirty-three, is as hard to beat as the right lower at euchre, and so the question was definitely settled that the Pennsylvania and the Jefferson $50,000, and $10,000 to the Pennsylvania College for Women, got her's in 1874, and the Jefferson $50,000 in 1873 and $50,000 in 1874.

I am satisfied both these appropriations are wrong. But the Legislature committed the blunder of giving $100,000 last year to the Pennsylvania, and the Finance Committee the similar blunder of keeping in the appropriation this year, and striking out that to the Jefferson. Being rival institutions, the gift to one was urged as a precedent to the other, and so both had to get an equal share. The State could would have been $600,000 richer if the folly of last year had not been perpetrated.

And the ground-being thus broken, and the first step taken in destroying the work of the Finance Committee, it became easy to go on and load the bill down with other questionable appropriations. Mr. Collins got in $15,000 for his Lackawanna hospital; Mr. Waddell worked in $25,000 for Lincoln University as a Normal School, and Mr. McClure got in $5,000 to restore the Northern Home for friendless children to the list for $5,000. This proposition by a vote of 19 to 14, and I was then asked to find Mr. Humphries and Mr. Anderson among the 14. After the vote adverse to their section, this slid to the men who denied our claim is simply indefinable. The appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Reform School was increased from $30,000 to $50,000, and that was all we got.

A section was added to the bill appropriating $500,000 to the Constitutional Convention, and authorizing that body to fix the salaries of its members and officers. Mr. White moved to strike out the words "members and" so as simply to authorize the Convention to fix the salaries of officers, the pay of the members having been already fixed by law at $1,000; and urged that the members of that body did not covet the task of fixing their own salaries. It was said, in reply, that a Convention entrusted with so great a task as that of framing a Constitution could certainly be trusted with the comparatively unimportant task of framing the amount of their own pay; that the Legislature, if undertaken to incorporate in the new Constitution a clause limiting the pay of members to $1,000 a year, it was desirable to learn, by their own vote, what they estimated their own value at. This view prevailed, Mr. White's motion was rejected, and the section passed.

The section in the bill as it came from the House giving to each member of the Contested Election Committees in the House $5 per diem (about $40 a-piece for the session of service), was amended by the Finance Committee so as to pay the members of those committees only when actually engaged when away from the capital in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Strang moved to strike this out before the House sent it back, but was defeated, 6 to 12, notwithstanding the Senate had, early in the session, declared that they would agree to such a payment.

A section was also added re-enacting the law of 1868, fixing the number and pay of the officers of the Legislature. By the repealing clause in the Appropriation bills of last and this year, all laws of a permanent nature are unwittingly repealed; and hence the necessity for its re-enactment.

It being past eleven o'clock, and the bill still being under consideration, I left. I am therefore unable to say what further was done. I learn, however, that after reconsidering and slightly amending a few sections, the bill was passed and the Senate adjourned to Monday night. The House now has no excuse for not fixing the time for final adjournment, for the Appropriation bill will be disposed of in the Senate next week, and nothing will then be left but private bills, and that is a grist on which the mill can shut down at any time. SPECIAL.

CASUALTIES.

Three Soldiers Accidentally Killed.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—A guard at Ash Barracks who had just been on duty, was cleaning his gun for spection to-day, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through him and killing two other soldiers.

ew Hampshire Congressional Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—The friends of on. R. N. Bell, Democratic candidate for Congress, aim to-day that he is re-elected by a majority of ur votes.

FIRES.

Conflagration at Oil City, Pa.

pecial Dis patch to the Commercial.
OIL CITY, PA., March 22, 1873.

A slight fire occurred this evening, at the Economy refinery still house, containing eight stills. The tiling were damaged about five hundred dollars, destructive conflagration was prevented by steamers being promptly on hand.

Four Buildings Burned in Petrolia.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.
PETROLIA, PA., March 23, 1873.

At nine P. M. a fire was discovered in the millinery ore in place, occupied by Mrs. Clark, consumg three buildings adjoining. Oil near by, owned Ringer, narrowly escaping. The fire is now under control. The loss is supposed to be fifteen hundred dollars.

Twelve thousand dollars' worth of millinery goods re seized by customs officers on board the steamip Cuba, at New York, on suspicion that an attempt was making to smuggle them into the country.

Ellis Ward, of Sing Sing, renews his challenge to hn Biglin to row at Springfield, Mass., in July xt, a five mile race for $500 a side.

ow to Procure a Piano or Organ on Easy Terms.

The introduction of our renting plan in this city d vicinity has proved a wonderful success, and a demonstrated fully its great usefulness in promting the families of our public with a piano or orn. We can point to hundreds of families who ve now an instrument in their home which have had one but for this plan. It recomends itself especially to the mechanic, schoolteacher, laborer, &c., &c., who have a stated ary or monthly salary, and desire to devote a portion ch month quite conveniently to the purchase an instrument. It has also been found a favorite with merchants and hers who are in affluent circumstances, but who ve all their capital actively employed and do not sh to draw the full value from an instrument at once from their business.

For the information of the public we annex our ual terms:

For an instrument, price

$ 70. Cash Payment... 15. Monthly Payment.. $ 9
80. Cash Payment... 20. Monthly Payment.. 12
90. Cash Payment... 30. Monthly Payment.. 14
90. Cash Payment... 40. Monthly Payment.. 17
90. Cash Payment... 50. Monthly Payment.. 20
90. Cash Payment... 70. Monthly Payment.. 25
90. Cash Payment... 100. Monthly Payment.. 35

The above list of prices is intended to give e public an idea of how the payments are arnged, but *do not present them as our only terms*. e know very well that no two persons are differently circumstanced—some can make larger and some aller payments. Our desire is to furnish an inument to everybody that wants one; and if the ove terms do not suit persons, we want them to let us know what payments will suit them; and if can possibly accommodate them we will do so. all and see our Pianos and Organs if you have y desire to have one. We have the largest stock d can furnish you a better instrument for less money as any other house in the city.

Every instrument warranted.

MELLOR & HORNE,
23 Fifth avenue.

GOTHAM.

Prairie Flowers in the Metropolis.

The Wind that Blights Them.

Bourcicault Scalping the Dishonest Critics.

Death of the Newspaper Ring.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW YORK, March 18, 1873.

In the summer of 1857 Mr. William Stuart, who was at that time dramatic critic of the *Tribune*, and had won for himself considerable notoriety by the Comanche manner in which he tomahawked the dramatic heavy weight, Edwin Forrest, leased Wallack's Theater for the heated season, which then became known as the Summer Garden. At the same time there appeared in the histrionic firmament, just rising beyond the Allegheny Mountains, a new dramatic star. That star was Matilda Herron. The astronomical lorgnettes were immediately levelled upon this new luminary, but it was a difficult task to make out of what magnitude it was. Slowly it moved eastward, and hung at last in the dramatic sky just above New York. Mr. Stuart, the manager, detected with a keen eye the brilliancy of the star, and so it came to pass that Matilda Herron was offered an engagement for the summer season at Wallack's. This did not suit the stock company in the slightest. They all expected to be stars themselves, and did not wish to go into a constellation with some wandering planet, not properly rated in the books. They all refused to play with Miss Herron. The exquisite Lester Wallack, the Beau Brummell of the sock and buskin, wouldn't hear of it at all. Mr. Stuart was firm, however, and Lester retired in good order.

Now it so happened that there had been playing at Barnum's Museum a young Englishman also named Stuart. He was doing "Jocrisse" on the sands, and had made some reputation by his rendition of *Cool* in "London Assurance," at Wallack's. Being warm weather it was a very cool and appropriate thing for him to do; notwithstanding the assurance of it, to come forward and volunteer to shine side by side by the Western star. And the result of the before the play began it was necessary for him to change his name. The manager didn't wish it to be the same as his own. This he did also.

He is now known to two continents, and a large slice of the rest of this bowling and revolving sphere, as Mr. E. A. Sothron.

"Camille" was launched upon the sea of popular favor, Matilda Herron playing the title role, while Sothern essayed *Armand Duval*. From the first it rode easily, and soon drove prosperously on before the wind, leaving appliances and applause in its wake. It became fashionable to see *Camille*, and we pay over the love scrapes of that interesting French heroine, as quite the thing. Mr. Fitzgerald was to be seen at the theater, and the boxes blazed with the beauty and style of Gotham.

We all know the play; it is of that intensely emotional kind founded on the universal and grand passion. Every man and woman in the audience had loved, and when love is glossed with misery, the theme is always popular. Besides, Miss Herron was a true artist, and creditable as have been the renditions of the character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and other actresses since, her *Camille* will always be remember-d as the genuine portrait. Sothern interpreted *Armand* in good style, and strewed him with the tinsel of glory. As we have said, the piece paid. Fortune stood at the wings and smiled upon the enterprise. The prairie flower blossomed into full bloom and fragrance. But suddenly a blight passed over her beautiful face, and she drooped upon the horizon. The dirt and dust began to fly. It was the sirocco on its deadly march.

There were in those days, as there are at the present time, critics—men who write *impartial* wise on "oyster-supper" disenchantions on plays and operas. They were not unknown, because you had to "come and see them" before anything was done. They were learned men, college bred; several were from Trinity College, Dublin. A great institution is Trinity College, Dublin. It turns out a yearly quantity of New York journalists. They, combined, constituted the fierce critical wave that began to roll in upon the play. It began with an ominous rat tat-tat-at along the line. There were lots of lowery guns, and round-shot grape and canisters. It was a pyrotechnic warfare, a volley of red hot paper bullets discharged at a talented woman. But she stood it nobly. The leaves of the bays encircling her temples were too fresh and green to wither at all at once before the hot breath.

Since that time Matilda Herron has experienced many vicissitudes. She was wrecked on the shoals of matrimony, and, in one instance, her marriage with Stoetig, the orchestra leader, threw her fortune on troubled and naive herself. The star that blazed so brightly began to pale as it sank toward the horizon. Four years ago, on the scene of former triumphs, she essayed once more to raise her standard, hoping that vicinity would perch upon it as of yore. She appeared at the Broadway Theater, on the very boards which she had tread so queenly a dozen years previous. But this time there was a new Richmond in the critical field. He couched his pen, *a la lance*, and rode full tilt upon her. The frosts of winter began to blight the prairie flower. The husband of an actress of fifth-rate ability, he felt keenly the indifference with which Matilda Herron regarded. But his wife had been upon the pay-roll of nearly every theater, but never drew—anything but her salary. He began at once a brutal assault upon Miss Herron. No language was too coarse, no invective to bitter to heap upon her head. His criticisms (?) were lampoons, and were writ-n with gall. It was too much for the prairie flower. The summer sun of her former glory had set, and the watery blasts cut her to the heart. She left the field, and since then her history has been one of the brave paper gossip of the day. A short time ago she came again to New York, broken down in health and spirits. She fainted at the depot and was driven to the Park Hospital.

Such is the sad story of one prairie flower. It was planted from the fresh and breezy west to the "popular breeze" of the metropolis, it bloomed, withered and faded. There is a keen and nipping air blowing about the foot-lights in these latitudes, which can browse, be tramped upon, be withered and moistened by the zephyrs. It is a golden secret, of which I am sole depositor.

We are now to tell of still another rose of the West, whose fragrance and beauty all New York are now admiring. The sirocco is a weeping down upon it also. It remains to be seen whether the rose will survive the gale.

A little over two years ago the winds blowing from the west brought to our metropolis across the Alleghenny peaks. This time it was not a star, but merely a beautiful meteor, coming no one knew exactly whence. That meteor was Clara Morris, who drifted almost at once into Daley's heretofore drawing-room theater in Fifth avenue. It was evident that the soft glow would soon become a radiant light. Genius had traced its golden name upon her forehead. She played in "Divorce" and attracted attention; the critics sneered. She played in "Jezebel" and took a reputable character and lodged it with the divinity of her talent; the critics sneered. Night after night during the run of that play, thunderous plaudits—from the people—bombarded her superb acting. And still from the tributary Olympus Squam sent the ambient sneer. It was plain that the emotional was her forte. Anything with deep, passionate love in it, grew into wondrous beauty under her hands. Daly was turning his eyes to France all the time, and he was sure, no doubt, that Clara Morris could not interpret the modern French school of acting. On New Year's night the sky was reddened by the burning theater on Fifth avenue. In a little while, almost as perfect as ever, the Fifth Avenue Theater came into existence on Broadway. *Article* was abandoned, and on the opening night, the, world his wife and his sweetheart occupied the stalls. When the curtain rose, it rose upon a greater triumph than Miss Morris had yet achieved; it rose upon as beautiful a piece as Daly had yet produced. It was a love from beginning to end; not a rose tinted amour over which the crescent honeymoon casts its magian rays at last, but a fierce, wild, tigerish passion, darkened by despair, which rushes madly along with impetuous current to the fatal sea of death. Miss Morris was equal to the occasion, and gave such a wonderful rendition, that while the audience—for all the critics—were shouting their bravos, the ladies were drowned in tears. She was not Norma—she was *Adora*, and suffered all the sorrow she depicted. "What's he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him, that he should weep for her," Hamlet or the poet, we forget which, asks. And so by her statuesque posing gave us over again the idea of the tragic muse of Rachel. She is a true artist, and in the love passages spoke with a pathos and tenderness as beautiful as it was sad. The last night scene in which she plays, the separation for another's betrothed bursts into the bloom of encharming sunshine, and Miss Morris, with words the miserable girl, crying "What is there left for me now?" reminds one of Juliet at the tomb of Capulet.

Such is *Adora*, still playing to crowded houses, and adding fair to rival the Union Square hit of "Agnes."

But how have the few and enlightened censors of the drama received this new star? Some critics she has been praised abundantly, it is true, but by others she has been treated to the same cynical sneer, with which she was greeted by the New York. The *Aurora*, a high-toned, lavender journal, pronounced Miss Morris to be still in the gaff, and spoke of the performance of Miss Morris as "slip-shod," and "drawn at the heels." And right in the tongues the charm of the little tale we are following.

On a recent day a bombshell dropped into the camp of the critics. It came from the Brooklyn *Eagle* office. Tant issue of the *Eagle* contained an article bearing the caption "Plutus and Criticism"—Dion Boucicault Going for the New York Newspaper Ring." It then went on to tell how this great dramatist and actor was on the war-path after one of the critics, alleging that Bourcicault had instituted a suit for the recovery of $1,000 from that gentleman, paid to him, as the Treasurer of the "Newspaper Ring," for complimentary notices. The whole plan was cut and dried, but was exposed by the action of the *Tribune* man, who was either left in the "privy" or had private reasons of his own for censuring Bourcicault. The *Herald*, *Times* and *World* did their share of the work, and manufactured puffs faster than a French cook. The *Tribune* uttered a war-whoop and brandished its little tomahawk. Result—consternation of the "Ring," anger of Boucicault, and the legal proceedings to recover the already-recalcitrant.

The *World* man, "Nym Crinkle" of the Sunday edition, writes the "Triumphant Success of 'The Passing Show' in the *Acadian*, having the appropriate introductory line "My boat hoa!" Mr. Clark, consumption, three buildings adjoining. Oil near by, owned Ringer, narrowly escaping. The fire is now under control. The loss is supposed to be fifteen hundred dollars. of the Passing Show," and then quotes from the letter of "Nym Crinkle" letter in the *World*. And so the lightning struck any one? Was the swoop of the *Eagle* of a deadly nature?

Such is a history of the case as it stands at present. More disclosures may be expected in the near future. And if they will only stop blackmailing and prosecution, and bring about healthy criticism, good will have been accomplished. And it is time that there was. These elegant critics, with their impartial style, who, taken altogether, physically, would not crowd a one-horse transfer coupe, have had their swing long enough. In the past they have had a terrible time of it, but now there is a sirocco careering across the desert, not of their raising, carrying around the globe notices, looking as wise as educated owls, with a gentle Hamlet pensiveness resting upon their marble brows, and a visage to the Lotos Club, before high art is enthusiastically discussed over wine and quail, has been a good lay-out for the past.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK has appointed as his Deputy, LYMAN D. GILBERT, Esq., in place of JOHN C. KNOX, Esq., who resigned the position a few days since.

THE papers of New York give long accounts of the recent organization in that city of a humane society, the object of which is the saving of human life. The most useful society of the sort of which we have cognizance is the one presided over by Governor DIX, and it is to be hoped the sphere of its operations may be widely extended.

AND now the Legislature of Massachusetts has come to the conclusion that the Congressional salary steal was disgraceful, and introduced a resolution censuring the men who put it through. The Bay State has been somewhat tardy in this matter, but better late than never; and there are a good many Legislative bodies yet behind her own—more's the shame and pity.

FROM the accounts in the papers we judge that nearly all the principal cities of the country, East and West, are busily engaged in removing from their streets and alleys the refuse and garbage which have accumulated during the long winter. The sooner our own city sets about following their example, the better for the health and comfort of everybody concerned.

THE Boston *Post* will have to unsay its harsh words with regard to Pennsylvania. It is true that there were some rapacious politicians in our State Legislature who "voted themselves an increase all round." Happily, however, the scheme failed to work, and the would be grabbers had simply their labor for their pains. No, that was not all. They had, and still have, the reproach.

WESTERN newspapers state that money is gradually becoming more plentiful. Freights have been pretty generally started for the seaboard, and the farmer is putting his crops into market, for which he gets the cash, pays his home bills to his home storekeepers and mechanics, who in turn pay their bills for stocks furnished from the large cities. Thus the wheel goes round to the common benefit and advantage of all.

"BETTER," not long ago sang a great poet, "fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." But not now. How rapidly that quarter of the globe is sweeping forward into the younger day, may partly be inferred from the fact that Japan, once the most exclusive of countries, has now nearly eight hundred students in this country and Europe, and has sent an entire cargo of products to the Vienna Exhibition, where she will occupy twenty-four thousand square feet of space.

POOR THING! The New York *World* is inexpressibly saddened to see "an unthinking press exulting over our industrial progress during the decade of 1860—70," and doubts whether a more melancholy exhibit could be found in all the world. That paper has never been itself since the collapse of the rebellion and the destruction of its pet institution of slavery. It is very pitiful indeed to behold a great nature so stricken with inconsolable grief.

IN the Constitutional Convention on Friday a section was adopted providing that no license shall be granted to sell intoxicating liquors of any description, except for mechanical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes; the sale being made a misdemeanor, and the General Assembly being instructed to pass laws providing the proper penalties for enforcing the provision. The manufacture as well as sale of alcoholic liquors is also prohibited, except by agents specially designated and provided by law. The question is to be submitted separately to a vote of the people.

QUITE a controversy is pending between the Postoffice Department and some of the leading railroads of the country in reference to the mail service. The railroad companies having, since 1864, run the postoffice cars without additional compensation, recently demanded higher rates, their proposition being accompanied by a notice that, failing to obtain the increase asked for, they would on and after April 1st, 1873, discontinue the running of postoffice railway cars, and would thenceforth transport the mails in the mode that obtained before they were induced by promises of increased pay to build and run the present expensive postoffice railway cars. Congress, however, refused to grant the increase, and the Postmaster General has no discretionary action in the matter. If no compromise can be made, the mails on all the great routes will hereafter be transported in the baggage cars—a return to old, clumsy, and inconvenient methods which will seriously interfere with the postal service. The nine companies which form the combination represent the leading lines between Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and the West.

A GOOD many flippant sciolists of the free trade school of political economy are in the habit every now and then of asking, with a great air of oracular wisdom, whether protection really does protect? Of themselves are they answered. One of the leading free trade organs in the country, publishes, in a recent issue, a summary of the statistics of the manufacturing town of Fall River, Massachusetts, from which it appears that the population of the place has increased from 1,296 in the year 1850 to 34,835, and its valuation from $10,041,610 in 1867, to $37,841,294. It has now thirty-three cotton manufacturing companies, with an aggregate capital of $14,470,000, with 1,290,664 spindles, 27,754 looms, employing 14,370 hands, using 125,175 bales of cotton, manufacturing 310,625,000 yards of cloth, and paying monthly to employees $461,500. It has seven National banks, with a capital of $2,250,000, and a surplus of $1,113,438; and four savings banks, with $9,069,029 85 deposits by 21,501 depositors. This rapid and substantial growth, it should be remembered, is very largely due to the fostering influence of the tariff in protecting manufacturers and workingmen from the competition of the products of cheap foreign labor. The total product of manufactures in Massachusetts in 1870 amounted to the enormous sum of $853,912,568. Would this likely have been the case if there had been no tariff? And what sort of a livelihood would the teeming population of that State have been apt to derive from the sylvan pursuits of agriculture among its rock-bound, sterile acres?

SEVERAL very important products of Pennsylvania industry, for the decade 1860-70, are said to have been omitted from the statistics of industry for that period, prepared by the Commissioner of the Census, a summary of which we published a few days ago. The chief item is our mining industries—coal, petroleum, iron ore, marble, slate, zinc, &c. All these are made marketable by mechanical appliances, and are transformed by the hand of skilled labor from the crudest of raw materials. In all the previous census reports they have been placed in the aggregate of products of industry. Restoring these mining products alone to the aggregate, the comparison with 1860 is as follows:

Products of industry in 1860	$1,885,861,676
Products of industry in 1870	4,384,924,436

The products of mining for the whole United States, are $152,568,994, and for Pennsylvania alone, $76,208,300, or almost exactly one half. The real growth of industry in this State is therefore not shown in the tables as they are, because of the enormous preponderance of this form of production. As the tables stand New York is much in advance of Pennsylvania in the total value of such products, but restore the mining industries, as they were in 1860, and the difference disappears. The account of iron ore in Pennsylvania is also but a fraction of the true return, while slate and stone quarrying are only partially stated, with many other omissions. The true account of such products in 1870 for this State was about one hundred millions instead of seventy-six millions. But the point of importance is to restore the true basis of comparison with 1860, which shows that Pennsylvania is the equal of New York, having gained more in the last ten years than any other State in the Union.

A GOOD STORY is told of old ZACH. CHANDLER, the bluff but honest Senator from Michigan. "OLD ZACK," as he is familiarly called, hates the lobby with a whole-souled and vigorous hatred, and all the more because he learned that the different interests in the lobby, which have hitherto been engaged in pressing their demands upon the national Treasury separately, had formed a "Syndicate," and would hereafter act unitedly. The united claims for subsidies, land grants, refunding cotton tax, &c., no amount, it is said, to several hundred millions. Meeting the "king" of the lobby, an ex-member of the House, in one of the street cars in Washington, CHANDLER, in his bluff way, said to him, "SMITH, what will you lobby thieves take, and quit?" "Oh," said SMITH, (we suppress his real name) too polite to take offense at the bluff way of the Senator in putting his question, "I don't know, Senator; how much will you agree to give?" "Well," replied CHANDLER, "I cannot speak for others, but for myself, I am willing to give a hundred millions." "Couldn't do it," said SMITH, "for so small a sum." "There," replied CHANDLER, "you are not as generous as a pork thief I heard of out in Oshkosh. A gentleman there, who had a well filled pig pen, began to miss his hogs as they disappeared mysteriously, one by one. Fixing his suspicions on a loafer in the place, named JONES, he hailed him on the street, taxed him with the theft, and ended by proposing that if JONES would stop the stealing, he would, at killing time, send to JONES's house 1,000 pounds of pork, ready cut for curing. 'Well, Squire,' said JONES, 'you and I are old friends; we both work together in politics, and I will go a great ways to accommodate you. I accept your proposition; but Squire, I want you to bear in mind *that I am losing pork by the operation!*'"

POLITICAL ALLOPATHY IN SPAIN.

Those European politicians who believe that no one of the candidates for the throne of Spain has any prospect of success, and that soon or later the Spanish government will be republican, are able to assign some rather forcible reasons for their belief or opinion. We mentioned one of these reasons a few days ago; namely, the alleged constant growth of republican sentiment among all classes of the Spanish people during the years which have elapsed since the dethronement of ISABELLA. Intelligent and patriotic adherents of the different royal aspirants, convinced of the futility of the hopes of each of them, and of any attempt at fusion or compromise among them, are prepared to set them all aside, and to accept the republic as holding out the only prospect of peace for the country. Such division of sentiment among the monarchists gives some promise of the permanence of the republic in France, and the theorists to whom we refer, seem quite confident that the condition is as likely to work good results on the Southern as on the Northern side of the Pyrenees.

It is however, a very common notion both in the United States and in Europe that the Spaniards are a peculiarly monarchical people, devoted to kingly rule with a degree of unreasoning tenacity simply characteristic of their ignorance and isolation. And this notion is undoubtedly the ground upon which many persons so confidently regard the recent revolution as a Quixotic experiment the failure of which is inevitable. But a French journalist, M. AUDEBRAND, has lately performed the easy task of showing by an appeal to modern Spanish history that, Spain, instead of being "monarchical to the marrow of its bones," according to the current prejudice is precisely the reverse. "Perhaps" says he "there is no other country in the world wherein the one man power has been more precarious, more scoffed at or more completely uprooted." If the higher powers had deliberately intended to disgust the nation with monarchical government by rendering the mere name of king a scandal, they could hardly have employed any means for the purpose more effectual than they seem to have employed in the peninsula. In fact, if practical acquaintance with the evil possibilities of royalty is a good introduction to republicanism, then Spain has been exceedingly fortunate in her experience, as is made sufficiently manifest in Mr. AUDEBRAND's brief narrative.

At the beginning of the present century the Spanish throne was occupied by CHARLES the Fourth, who might have passed as a worthy man in a private station, but as a King he was contemptible. Indolent and indifferent to, if not unaware of his royal duties, "he devoted all his leisure hours to the hunting of wolves and his whole soul to the music of the church." His favorite was the notorious GODOI, "Prince of the Peace," his queen was a profligate, and their son Prince FERDINAND —"heart of tiger and head of mule"—conspired for the overthrow of both his father and mother. "Spain hissed the King, hooted at the Queen, wished to hang the favorite, and spued out the rebellious son."

NAPOLEON, taking advantage of the crisis, by a secret treaty with GODOI bought the country as if it were merchandise, and in execution of the engagement, King, Queen, their two children and GODOI were transported to Bayonne.

Taking it for granted that Spain was thoroughly monarchical and must have a King, NAPOLEON in the exercise of his private authority constituted MURAT, the son of an innkeeper, sovereign of the country. But the people rose against him, and "ten thousand priests changed their crucifixes into daggers" to resist the new monarch. Then MURAT was transferred to Naples and JOSEPH BONAPARTE was made King of Spain. But within less than six months the whole nation had taken up arms for his expulsion, and King JOSEPH was a prisoner in his palace. When at length he had been driven away, Prince FERDINAND became King of Spain, and his subjects proposed that his power should be limited by a constitution or charter of some kind. But FERDINAND was indignant at the insult and treason of the proposition. "What!" he demanded; "are you rebels? The King knows no other law than his own good pleasure." The effect of this conduct of the King was to fill Spain with conspirators, and after a while the army rose against FERDINAND; six regiments marched to Madrid and called on the King to swear fidelity to a constitution and guaranty the popular liberties. Overthrown and then restored FERDINAND had no peace until he found it in the grave. And when he died in 1833, the event was celebrated all over the country with *fetes* and illuminations. Then followed seven years of civil war, which ended in the triumph of the national will over royalism and the pretensions of divine right. But as if to leave no doubt in any sensible Spaniard's mind that no trust was to be reposed in monarchy, the legitimate hopes of the nation were again frustrated and disappointed through the character of its royal rulers, who were at length ignominously expelled from the country.

In view of such an array of facts it certainly seems sufficiently absurd to speak of the Spaniards as especially loyal or peculiarly devoted to the monarchical form of government. The truth is that they are as little under the influence of royal superstitions as any people in Europe, and in their exemption from the weakness it is possible to see some hope for the republic, if it could once be firmly established.

On the other hand, there is reason to fear that the nation thus contemptuous of Kings is equally contemptuous of any regularly constituted authority by whatever name it may be called, that the great majority of the nation are turbulent and hard to govern, and that by proving themselves unable to secure their own rights and maintain order under a king or queen, they have proved themselves equally incapable of effecting the same ends under a republic.

THE telegraphic reporter of legislative proceedings at Harrisburg, in his report of the debate in the Senate on the resolution against employing Coolie labor, did a gross injustice to Mr. MCKINLEY, of Lawrence. That Senator was represented as saying that "a Chinaman was as good as an Irishman or a German." What he *did* say was that "a Chinaman had as good a right to come to this country as an Irishman or a German," and that is a truism which no one will venture to dispute. To torture this into the expression "a Chinaman is as good as an Irishman," is simply to put words into Mr. MCKINLEY's mouth which he never thought of using, and is altogether too high minded to use.

We may add that the news from Harrisburg is sent to us, in common with the other city papers, by a reporter over whom we have no control. He was asked by us and by Mr. MCKINLEY to make this correction himself, but having failed to do so, we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to set the matter right, so far, at least, as this paper is concerned.

ONE of the three months at the Mississippi river, the Southwest Pass, has been blockaded most effectually since the 17th inst. A dredge boat has been employed at that place, for two years past, in keeping the channel open over the bar, but on the 17th inst. the ship Dilbarree was towed from New Orleans down to the Pass, and as she was drawing but nineteen feet of water, and there being over twenty feet on the bar, it was thought she could be towed over. In attempting to cross, however, her bow struck a pile of mud, and in swinging around her stern struck another, and there she has been ever since, with the mud of the river settling up against her sides as a breakwater. Two steamships and eight sailing vessels are thus detained within the bar, waiting for an opportunity to get out, and outside in the offing lie an equal number of large vessels, waiting to get into New Orleans to load for the cotton now ready for them on the levee. Great loss is entailed by this blockade, the end of which seems uncertain.

THIS is from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* "spice:"

In view of the danger of attack from highwaymen and ruffians on the street cars of New York, a new company has been projected.

The cars of the company shall be armor plated, to resist all ordinary shots.

Each car of the company will be armed with three rifled cannon on each side, with experienced gunners.

A guard of picked gentlemen will be stationed on the platform, and the conductor will be stabbed from head to foot in a vulnerable mail.

No car hooks will be permitted on the line.

Each conductor will be armed with three revolvers and each passenger will be guarded by one of the company's officers with loaded revolver till he leaves the car.

It is thought that these few slight precautions will enable peaceable passengers to ride through the more frequented parts of the city with comparative safety.

In passing sentence on a young boy convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, Judge Brady refused to send him to the State prison, but committed him to the House of Refuge. In doing so, the Judge stated that he regretted exceedingly that he could not sentence the man who sold the child the pistol. He suggested also the necessity of a law making it a criminal offense to sell firearms to children.

It is reported from Washington already that, as a result of the abolition of the franking privilege, the printing for Congress will be only one-quarter what it has heretofore been. Well, the tax-payers will not grumble at that.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Legislature of Kentucky has enacted that married women may receive directly from their employers the wages or compensation for labor performed by them, and that the money so earned shall be free from the debts and control of their husband.

A series of scientific entertainments have been devised in Philadelphia for the young folks. These entertainments are designed to give simple practical instruction in the rudiments of natural philosophy, illustrated by a great variety of attractive experiments. Here is a hint for Pittsburgh.

At a New Haven concert, while a lady was singing "a sweet little song," a mouse came out upon the stage, behaving with the utmost decorum as he listened. When the song was ended, he gave a snap of the tail and was out of sight like a drab-colored flash.

The amount already subscribed for the relief of Harvard College now amounts to $164,000.

The Smithsonian Institution has received some photographs of a venerable and defunct chimpanzee, which departed this life some time since at the museum at Berlin. Also, plaster casts of the bust, hands, and feet of the same Darwinian individual. It is said that the cast of the hand might easily be supposed that of a human by non-adherents to the Darwinian theory.

There is a happy land, and we call the sex's attention to it. A letter written by a San Francisco gentleman on a voyage to the Navigator Islands, dated at Apia, in speaking of the inhabitants says: "All the white men here have native wives and are really slaves to them."

The police proceedings against the bank of England forgers have been carried to a triumphant close that nearly if not all the plunder has been traced and secured.

Hats of "cereal disposition," made of coarse straw and bedecked with ears of wheat and other agricultural emblems, are already displayed by the wholesale dealers, foreshadowing that rural simplicity is going to be fashionable the coming summer.

Is there no limit to human depravity? A boy named William White, young in years but old in sin, has been sentenced to the House of Refuge by a Philadelphia court for stealing newspapers from the doors of subscribers.

It is stated that one of the prominent State officials of Maryland entered a Baltimore gambling house on a recent night, having on his person a large amount of public funds. After toying with the Royal Bengal for a couple of hours, he departed, leaving in the possession of the proprietor of the house the State's money. On the day following, the loser sought to have the money restored to him, but the owner of the tiger refused. Gov. Whyte now holds the matter under advisement.

During the month from the 23d of February to the 22d inst., 113 fires have occurred in this country, causing an aggregate loss in property of $4,713,000, while twenty-six lives were lost. In one case the loss exceeded $300,000; in four it was above $200,000; in seven between $100,000 and $200,000; in eighteen from $50,000 to $100,000, and in nineteen no statement of the loss is given.

The Susquehanna is being stocked with salmon from spawn secured in the Sacramento river in California. Spawn can be collected by millions in that State at a trifling cost, and, as the eggs bear transportation thousands of miles without injury, nothing but a little patient industry on the part of fisheries commissioners is needed to supply all our Eastern streams with this delicious fish.

The theater in Eastern Europe has been found a powerful means of promoting nationalities, and of stimulating old and creating new literatures. At Constantinople, among the nationalities now so feared, the Turks are, perhaps, coming most to the front.

The comparative increase in the price of Lake Superior and Missouri iron ores is largely in favor of Missouri. Last year their product sold for five dollars and a half—this year it sells for ten dollars—making an advance of nearly one hundred per cent.

It is said that pigeons can be nurtured to the fatness and delicacy of ortolans by feeding them with wheat steeped in cod liver oil. Those who have partaken of pigeons thus fattened say that it is the pleasantest way of taking cod liver oil yet tried by them.

"National" bar rooms and oyster saloons need not take alarm at the recent Congressional action about the use of the word "national." The new law only applies to brokers, bankers and savings institutions. The phrase a "national steal" can still be lawfully applied to the back pay operation of the cracksmen in the last Congress.

Reports from Texas indicate that the severe weather of the past six months has interfered with the cattle trade. Stock wintered poorly, and the shipments by rail to St. Louis and the East will begin from thirty to fifty days later than usual. Texas herders say the winter has been the worst they have known for a long time, and the grass is very backward.

Fumigating poultry-houses with sulphur, thrown on glowing coals in an earthen vessel, and keeping the house closed for several hours, is said to be a perfect remedy for insects of all kinds. The poultry must of course be removed before the experiment.

An ancient English agricultural chemist, announces that sulphite of lime appears to exercise a very remarkable influence in arresting the spread or decay in potatoes affected by the potato disease.

The steamship Indiana, the third of the fleet of the American Steamship Co.'s Philadelphia and Liverpool line, will be launched at high water tomorrow.

A Paris mechanic has been awarded a prize by the French Academy of Sciences, for designing an apparatus for keeping grain in a vacuum, or rather with a vessel in which the air is so rarified as to kill any granivorous insect.

Thirty years ago Nantucket, Massachusetts, was a leading whaling port, but her fleet has gradually dwindled till at length she ceases to own a single whaler, the last one having just been sold.

The spring wheat crop of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin for the year 1871 foots up 48,857,000 bushels. The crop of last year in the same three States foots up 58,567,000 bushels, an increase in the spring wheat crop of the Northwest of 9,515,000 bushels.

There are sufficient numbers of American citizens going out as special and honorary commissioners to the Vienna Exposition to constitute quite a respectable exposition in their own country, if they would only stay at home.

Hot Graham crackers are credited with having set a house on fire in Boston, a few days ago. They will probably next be used for exploding bombshells.

"Quaker milk dairies" are being established in New York. These temperance restaurants are not owned or controlled by members of the Society of Friends, but by the United Farmers' Milk Reform Association, who profess to furnish them with the best of milk and plain, wholesome food, in simple Quakerly fashion.

It may not be generally known that common flour paste, of which so much is used in offices, can be preserved from insects and mould by putting into it a bit of corrosive sublimate about as large as a pea.

The Supreme Court of California decides that the loss should fall on the bank that pays a "raised check."

After all that has been said about the intense national spirit, which the formation of the Dominion of Canada was to create and foster among the people, it seems that there are no such folk as "Canadians" officially recognized. It is said that, all through the Dominion, when the word "Canadian" is used, it is applied to the inhabitants of French origin, and employed as a sort of term of contempt.

PERSONAL.

The new King of the Sandwich Islands is on his way to this country, in company with our General Schofield, to look into our laws and institutions, and to learn what he can in reference to governmental affairs, for his own guidance as the head of the government of the Hawaii Islands.

There is a living curiosity in St. Paul. It is a man named McKay, just in from Hudson Bay. He is thirty-four years of age, and until his recent arrival in St. Paul had never seen a train of cars, a hotel, or machinery of any kind except the most primitive. He has been a faithful employee of the Hudson Bay Company, which fact they recognize by granting him a year's leave of absence to travel in civilized America and Europe, paying his expenses, and allowing his salary during the entire time. He traveled 2,500 miles to reach St. Paul. In spite of the life he has led, the *Press* says he is an intelligent and pleasant gentleman.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has become a Universalist, and preached in the Universalist church, at Bridgeport, on Sunday.

Brick Pomeroy's fortune has dwindled down to $20,000. Five years ago he was worth $300,000. The mills of the Gods, etc.

That peripatetic humbug, William Cornell Jewett, has turned up again, this time in London. He claims to have a concession from the Washington government, under which no company can lay a cable to the American shore without his consent. And thus he states publicly under his own name in the newspapers.

Miss Buchanan, of the Chicago *Post*, is a young woman with a big intellectual head, full of ideas, active, industrious, a heroine of hard work, and the creature of a predestined and forortunate career of distinction and success. She is less known in the East than in the West, but she will sooner or later be known all over the land.

Mr. George M. Pullman, now in Europe, writes that he has concluded a contract with the Midland Railway Company for the adoption of his palace, sleeping and drawing-room cars on that road. The Midland is between London and Liverpool, and is soon to embrace Glasgow and Edinburgh.

That slave to wealth and master to draw power Commodore Vanderbilt, has just subscribed $500,000 toward a Methodist university in Tennessee. His companion in stocks, Daniel Drew, did the generous thing a few years ago in establishing a Methodist theological seminary which bears his name; but the Commodore has now "gone" him and "gone" five better. These two institutions should be called "The Bear" and "The Bull."

The South Bend *Tribune* predicts that the reaction will make Mr. Colfax the most popular man in the nation, and, in time, President. Stranger things have happened.

The following list is given of the present occupations of ex-Confederate leaders: Mr. Davis is President of an Insurance Company; Mr. Stephens is writing for a newspaper; Messrs. Beauregard and Bragg superintend street railways; Hood is a cotton factor; Hill keeps school; Benj. Hill practices law; so does Semmes; Forrest keeps a livery stable; H. V. Johnson is a planter.

A NUMBER of eagles are kept in a large wire inclosure in Central Park, New York, and, as a general thing, live in harmony. But a contentious spirit was observable among the noble birds on Wednesday commencing early in the day, culminating in several individual fights, resulting in the loss of a little blood and many feathers. About noon two birds, representing the opposing factions, stepped proudly forward to the center of the inclosure, there having been an agreement arrived at, apparently, that this combat should settle whatever matter was in dispute. One was a comparatively small bird, with a white head; the other was a splendid specimen of the large gray eagle. After glaring at each other for a few seconds, the battle commenced. The combatants rushed in, and there was a terrible screaming, flapping of wings and flying of feathers. The struggle ended by the fixed talons in the neck of the larger, and dragged it into a pond of water. The utmost efforts of the gray eagle failed to throw off his adversary. The keeper was called, and entering the inclosure, tried to separate the champions, beating the little one over the head with a heavy stick, were not attended with success. The white headed eagle held on with the stubbornness of a bull dog, until the gray bird was dead. After the battle the white headed champion stalked with dignified step to the adjacent perch, and spreading out his plumage to dry, glared fiercely and proudly round at his fellows, who signified their approval or otherwise by the most unearthly screams.

STATE NEWS.

The oldest engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been retired on a life pension, and lives in Reading. He never met with an accident during his long management of the throttle.

John Parks absconded from Indiana, a few days ago, taking with him $200 belonging to John Weir.

Samuel Williams, a soldier of 1812, died at his residence in West Pikeland township, Chester county, on the 16th inst.

The Norristown police have driven out the prize-package swindlers.

Alexander Speakman, employed at the West Chester Boarding School, has walked 40,000 miles—in going to and from his work—during a period of thirty-six years. His daily walks average three miles.

The epizootic still prevails in portions of Chester county.

Dr. William Chandler has tendered his resignation as Principal of the State Normal School at West Chester.

The irrepressible Dr. Paine, of Philadelphia, has entered suit for libel against the publishers of the *Evening Bulletin*, basing the same on an editorial published a few days ago, in which Paine and Buchanan Colleges were styled "bogus diploma factories."

A correspondent of the Conneautville *Courier* gives this account of a curious accident which occurred in that township one day last week: A lady in attempting to hang an article of clothing upon an iron hook overhead in the kitchen, finding herself not quite tall enough to reach the hook, gave a jump upwards, when a ring on one of her fingers caught on the hook, leaving her hanging by the finger, her feet not touching the floor. She was perfectly powerless to extricate herself from her painful position. The finger and arm were badly wrenched and were quite painful for some time, but no other injury resulted.

Two men fell into a railroad cut a short distance above Troy, in Clarion county, on Saturday night, 15th inst. When they were found on Sunday morning, one was dead and the other so badly injured that his life is despaired of. The cut is between fifty and sixty feet deep where they fell in, and the bottom is solid rock.

Eight feet of snow fell in Clearfield county this winter—the greatest depth attained there for many years.

The Renovo *Record* states that there are piled along the banks of Kettle creek 31,600,000 feet of logs, board measure, waiting for water to float them to market. In addition to the above there are forty rafts of square timber.

John P. Carmany, of South Annville township, Lebanon county, has a calf two or three weeks old, which instead of a coat of hair, is covered with wool like a lamb, and has a tail like that innocent animal. It is of the ordinary size, but rather a strange looking beast.

Hon. D. J. Morrell has donated to the United Brethren congregation of East Conemaugh, a lot of ground for a site for a church. The erection of the new church edifice will be commenced in a few weeks.

Michael Neyland was arrested at Scranton, on Wednesday, on a charge of bigamy. He left a wife in England in 1864, came to this country and married again. The brother of wife number one arrived a few days since, and caused his arrest.

A Harrisburg brewer has a dog which gets drunk on beer every day.

A Clearfield county mother learned of her daughter's contemplated elopement, and on the night appointed for the flight she put some laudanum in the girl's tea. The latter fell asleep and did not wake up until next morning, and in the meantime Romeo got tired waiting and went home disgusted. He goes with another girl now.

The Lancaster Board of Trade says that the tobacco crop of Lancaster county for this year is estimated at 40,000 cases, which will realize at least a million and a half dollars.

Hydrophobia.

Dr. A. G. Morey, writing from Stearns's Prairie to the Omaha *Agriculturist*, in answer to the question "Can hydrophobia be cured?" says:

If answer, Yes. I am now an old man—have known many cases of it, and have never known a failure of a case when the remedy was used—the remedy that I am about to give to the world to relieve suffering humanity.

MODUS OPERANDI.

Take the bark from the root of the white ash, steep it strong, and drink freely of it. It will cure after symptoms of hydrophobia have commenced.

A. G. MOREY, M. D.

A BURGLAR made his way into the residence of Hon. Orson Stiles, in Fredonia, N. Y., on the morning of the 15th inst., during the absence of the latter gentleman from home. Mrs. Stiles was awakened, and seizing a revolver, she descended and discovered the thief kneeling in front of the safe. The robber, becoming aware of her presence, made an effort to fling a billet of wood at her, but Mrs. S. was too quick for him, a shot from the revolver causing his arm to drop powerless. The man then fumbled about his clothing as if in search of a weapon, but the sharp click of the lady's pistol caused him to desist, and he beat a hasty retreat, his movements being accelerated by another shot. Mrs. Stiles followed him out of the house and through the yard toward the barn, emptying the revolver, but apparently without effect. The last seen of the robber he was making fast time toward Dunkirk. This is the third attempt made recently to plunder Mr. Skiles's house. He is a banker, and usually keeps a considerable amount of money on the premises.

A Triumphant Record.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873. $178,251 50.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Ball, Wm. K. Nimick, Jos. S. Duncan, F. Bacon, G. Poland, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

How to Make $500.

—Buy for a song, a stylish broken down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts relish out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between LOUIS E. SMITH, JEHU F. SMITH and ISAAC LEADBETER, doing business under the firm name of SMITH & CO., has been dissolved by the death of LOUIS E. SMITH. The surviving partners, JEHU F. Smith and Isaac Leadbeter, have sold their interest in the business and property of the Company to the late firm of L. E. Smith, deceased. The business will be continued under the firm name of

J. H. SMITH & CO.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the TOW BOAT PICKET or SMITH & CO. will please present them immediately for settlement at the office of

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
116 Water street.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

NOTICE—

The Copartnership heretofore existing between R. S. THOMPSON and MICHAEL SIMON, under the firm name and title of THOMPSON & SIMON, was dissolved on the 1ST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873. All claims due said firm and all claims contracted by it will be settled by the undersigned at the old corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, Allegheny City, as he alone is authorized to do so after said date.

MICHAEL SIMON.

M

H. H. MCCORMICK. JOHN S. ROBB. CHRIS. SNIVELY

McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

ADAMS HOUSE—

M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,

Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock

OF

SPRING GOODS,

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Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.

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Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.

Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 22, 1873.

The New York bank statement received by ire to-day exhibits no marked changes ex pt a healthy decrease in loans—healthy for e banks but rather unpleasantly suggestive the public of tight money:

ans decreased	$4,829,800
ecific decreased	525,000
gal tenders decreased	411,300
culation increased	3,300
posits increased	1,471,900

There seems to be a general calling home of lances by the banks of this city, in answer the calls made on them by their depositors d country correspondents to meet the usual mand which occurs at this season of the ar. The market has the characteristics of sat activity and rapid change from day to y, with a steady demand for money on ort loans, causing an appearance of scarcity. With our east iron system money cannot ange, and the only way to relieve the mar- t is for people to cease to run in debt and crease the amount of outstanding credits. increase of money would not help matters. child rees all desirable things unobtainable. ney not assumes that money itself is valua- equally, men are apt to consider money the nature of value and to judge of our pros ity on the quantity of our money. The tional bank act distributed the currency on is of the census returns, in order to secure nality. Some of our Western friends urge a istribution in order that they may have ir poverty removed by the receipt of more ney, forgetting that money flows to where s needed as surely as water seeks a level, t certainly make the mistake of thinking t money is value in itself and not the meas- of wealth, and imagine that in order to rease wealth and prosperity for everybody more is needed than to increase the quan- of money.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in w York to-day, as furnished them by Jay & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Even.
Bonds of 1881	119	119
Bonds of 1862	116	116
Bonds of 1864	116	116
Bonds of 1865	117	117
Bonds of 1865, new	117	117
Bonds of 1867	117	117
Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾
5s	111	111
5s	115¾	115¾
ency 6s	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ue and Wood street, quote United States rities in New York to-day as follows:

ed States 6s of 1881	119¼
ed States 5-20s of 1865	119
ed States 5-20s of 1864	116
ed States 5-20s of 1865	117
ed States 10-40s	111
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
ency Pacifics	113¾

The question as to whether a National bank can ain its stockholders from pledging their stock is fore the United States Supreme Court in the of the Evansville National bank of Indiana, vs. opolitan National bank of New York—Appeal the Circuit Court of the United States. The directors of the Evansville bank made a by law to ire of stock should be made without the ent or the board by any stockholder who should able to the bank, either as a principal debtor or rwise. The certificates of stock contained upon face instance of the provision. Watts, Crane & of New York, a firm which has since become upt, borrowed of the Metropolitan bank September, 1866, $30,000 upon pledge of ifinitred of these shares, transferring certificates to the bank, together with powers of ney in her in formal transfers upon the books e Evansville bank. The firm failed in no- of this hypothecation until June, 1867, the date e maturing of the loan, and had in the meantime ished a bill of exchange, accepted by Watts, & Co. for $25,000. In discounting this bill ietit & Co. pledged, upon the credit and secu- of the drawers and indorsers, and did not dis- it on the faith, credit and security of the bank Since the bankruptcy of the Evansville bank to have their claim upon the shares declared a and superior to the claim of the Metropolitan k, and the shares sold for the satisfaction of the bill of exchange discounted by Corbett & Co. before found that the Metropolitan bank ld then was superior to all other claims, and that e shares to be sold for the benefit of holding the bank of the Evansville bank was in con- with the thirty-fifth section of the National ency act, whereby the condemning power of this n Bank vs. Sainer, 11 Wall. 374.

e here urged that the construction sought to be n in this suit is a strained one. The act prohibits holding of money upon the security of the This was not the case here; the loan was the security upon which the loan was made; it is in fact in the ordinary security for the payment a debt.

The following table shows the prices of ay stocks, gold, &c., at the various ses- of the New York Stock Exchange during day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., er and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, r of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 22, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
..on	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
..on Coupon	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
..silver	108	108	108	108	108
..e Mail	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	55
..Fargo	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
..Express	49	49	49	49	49
..United States Express	74	74	74	74	74
..York Central	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
..Central	64	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
..Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
..Northwestern	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
..Northwestern pref	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
..Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
..St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
..St. Paul pref	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
..Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92
..Western	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
..Western Union	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
..Pacific Mail	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
..Mariposa	15	15	15	15	15
..Mariposa pref	30	30	30	30	30
..Ontario	15	15	15	15	15
..Quicksilver	40	40	40	40	40
..Quicksilver pref	65	65	65	65	65
..Adams Express	94	94	94	94	94
..Wells, Fargo & Co	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
..American Express	68	68	68	68	68
..U. S. Express	74	74	74	74	74
..Pacific Mail	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
..N. Y. Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
..Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
..Erie pref	72	72	72	72	72
..Harlem	125	125	125	125	125
..do pref	125	125	125	125	125
..Michigan Central	115	115	115	115	115
..Ft. Wayne & C.	88	88	88	88	88
..Northwestern	79	79	79	79	79
..do pref	88	88	88	88	88
..Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
..N. J. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
..St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R.R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 17	10,625	....	2,199
Tuesday, March 18	6,244	....	2,823
Wednesday, March 19	5,381	....	1,169
Thursday, March 20	7,199	....	1,257
Friday, March 21	36,997	....	3,542
Saturday, March 22	5,429	....	2,790
Total for week	71,859	....	13,600
Since January 1	288,950	9,346	87,442
To March 22, 1873	360,438	9,346	101,042
Same time 1872	210,363	12,065	115,470
Same time 1871	142,202	19,945	81,618
Same time 1870	187,493	24,383	65,951
Same time 1869	136,653	17,648	58,035
Same time 1868	202,567	7,878	52,159

BUSINESS.

We have nothing new or important to communicate to our readers in regard to either crude or refined oil. The demand for all descriptions have been light, and sales were of a similar description. Prices rule about the same; that is, crude sold at Parker's at $2 00@2 02½@2 05 ₱ barrel, and at the same proportion at other points. This would be equal to 5¾@5¾c, delivered here. The receipts from January to date were the largest ever received during the same time, and include 50,000 barrels received during the week by river of this amount, 2,500 barrels have been disposed to parties from West Virginia, who will receive the same in barges, by river.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	81,197	71,859

The following are the receipts of crude oil by river and rail for the past nine years, from January 1, to March 22, 1873:

	Bbls.
March 22, 1873	360,438
Same time 1872	210,363
Same time 1871	142,202
Same time 1870	187,493
Same time 1869	136,653
Same time 1868	202,567
Same time 1867	12,137
Same time 1866	105,091
Same time 1865	47,570

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil from for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,540	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,060	12,600
Total	13,600	13,600

The following are the exports of refined oil from for the past five years, by the various railroads from January 1 to March 22, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna Railroad	17,448	24,383	19,945	12,065	9,346
A. V. Railroad	58,035	65,951	81,618	115,470	101,042
Total	75,483	90,334	101,563	127,535	110,388

Saturday.

The receipts of crude were the lowest point there is generally a reaction. This appears to be the situation of the oil trade at this time. The market was firmer on Saturday at Parker's, with sales at $2 02½@2 05 ₱ bbl—the highest figures for some days. It is now held here at 6c ₱ gal.

REFINED.

Market decidedly stronger; holders are asking a slight advance. We quote standard brands for Eastern delivery 14½c; for Western 15@15½c ₱ gal. The shipments last for the week were small.

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 22.—The *Courier* says: The market is stronger and there is a better feeling all round, and considerable business has been done. The market closed firm. Sales—

Of the upper road, spot	$2 20
Of the upper road, spot	2 17½
Of the Oil City, spot	2 25
Of the Oil City, spot	2 20
Of the Oil City, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview Pipe	2 00

NEW YORK, March 22—Closing 21.—The market is stronger. Crude bulk, Pacific Pipe Co.'s Factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c. Receipts 45 bbls of boxes.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A fair trade is reported at $7 50@8 00 ₱ case.

CASTOR OIL.—The market is dull. Prices for car lots nominally at 12@13c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, bright, ₱ lb, 4@5c; fair, 3@4c; Peaches, halves, fancy, peeled, 9@10c; Blackberries, 9@11c; Dried Cherries, 5@6c; seeded, 8@9½c.

CITRON.—There is but little demand, with light sales at 25 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Choice cultivated command $12@14 ₱ bbl; common, $9@11.

COUNTRY BACON.—Demand light; sales as follows: Hams, 13½ ₱ lb; shoulders, 9c; sugar cured sides 6¾c; jowls 5c; dressed hogs 5@5½c; country lard 7½@8c.

EGGS.—There has been a slight advance and we quote at 25@26c ₱ dozen. Lower figures are looked for after many days.

FEATHERS.—The market is quiet with sales at 65@ 70c for prime live geese.

FLOUR.—We have nothing new with regard to the flour trade to give the reader. The following are the ruling rates of the markets. Mills—National Mills, white wheat, $10 20 per bbl; sacks $9 80; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 50@9 60; sacks $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, $9 10 per bbl; sacks $8 80. Stores—Choice red winter wheat flour $9 00 @9 20 ₱ bbl; Penn Mills, $9 00@9 25; Keystone, Sun $8 00; Minnesota Island $8 25; Canon Falls $8 00; Star Prize $8 00; Anchor Mills $9 00; Marietta, St. Louis, $9 50. Oat meal $3 00; Corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 75.

GRAIN.—Is as follows—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Sales are made by the leading houses at the following figures:

Corn—Knight's yellow 84c; Knight's extra C 60c; H & E, yellow, 59c; H & E, C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 11c; Phœnix, yellow C, 58c; Canwell's extra C, 11c; Canwell's extra B 11½c; Calvert's A 12c; cracked 13½c; powdered 12½c; granulated 13½c; oat loaf 14c; Demarara 11½; Penn Mills, 11c.

Oats—Fair 29@30c; good 31½@32c; prime 32@33c; extra prime 34@35c; Young America 30c; Mountain 30c; 15 bags secured Texas, 2d, at 45c; 10,000 bushels do, 3d, at 43c; 150 bales secured do, 2d, at 45c; 5 bales XX Ohio fleece, 60c; 2,000 lbs low do, 56c; 8,000 unwashed do 29@30c; 2,000 lbs unwashed do, 56c; 200 bales super do, 36@50c; 20 bags do, 45c; 33 bales No 1 do, 50 do X do, 20,000 lbs fleeces, 100 bales spring California, 40 bags Texas, 4 bales mixed, and 35,000 lbs do, on private terms. By auction, 164 bales unwashed Merino and Mestiza sold at 18@ 27c; and 76 bags washed Mestiza, 22½c, cash.

New York Hop Market.

March 22.—The market continues quiet, but stocks are held firmly. London advices speak of reduced stocks and firmer rates ruling. We have only to notice sales of 60 bales American 1872's at 40@50c, and a few parcels English, 1868.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of 20th inst. says: "New York dealers have been in the market the past week, and picked up about 125 bales of hops at prices ranging from 28 to 40c, according to quality. One of our own dealers bought about the same quantity in the northern part of the State. New York hops are getting exceedingly scarce."

The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 20th inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	271
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	20,562
Total receipts for same period 1871	25,366
Total receipts for same period 1870	42,190
Total receipts for same period 1869	32,730
Imports for the week	73
Total imports since September 1, 1872	36,150
Total exports since September 1, 1872	5,218

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 22.—There has been considerable movement the past two or three days, at full prices. Quite a number of manufacturers are in the city, and are quietly purchasing, but generally in small lots. There is reported for the continued tightness in the money market. Prices are about as low as they are expected to go by dealers, and no fears are entertained for the future. California and pulled are in active demand, and prices for these descriptions are firm, owing to the reduced supply and light receipts. The sales comprises 2,000 Cape at 45@ 50c; 19 bales Cape 35@c; 10,000 lbs Montevideo at 48@49c Mexican, 200; 6,000 lbs carp-t mohs, de, 30@c; 10,000 lbs do, 29@30c; 10,000 lbs California 30c; 15 bags secured Texas, 2d, at 45c; 10,000 lbs do, 43c; 150 bales secured do, 2d, at 45c; 5 bales XX Ohio fleece, 60c; 2,000 lbs low do, 56c; 8,000 unwashed do 29@30c; 2,000 lbs unwashed do, 56c; 200 bales super do, 36@50c; 20 bags do, 45c; 33 bales No 1 do, 50 do X do, 20,000 lbs fleeces, 100 bales spring California, 40 bags Texas, 4 bales mixed, and 35,000 lbs do, on private terms. By auction, 164 bales unwashed Merino and Mestiza sold at 18@ 27c; and 76 bags washed Mestiza, 22½c, cash.

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Total exports since September 1, 1872	5,218

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾@115¾.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1873.—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easier to-day, owing to the favorable bank statement and a disposition on the part of money lenders to make two days' interest. Early transactions were at 1-32, but in the afternoon there was a gradual decline to a per cent. The bank statement was more favorable than generally expected. An analysis shows a net gain of $481,175 in legal reserve, which is $619,925 in excess of the 25 per cent. required.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 115¾@115¾, held at 115¾, and closed at 115¾@115¾. Loans were from 7 per cent. to 3 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearings $68,000,000. Specie export for the week $705,674.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull.

U. S. coup 1881	119	5-20s, 1867	117
5-20s, 1862	116	5-20s, 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	116	5-20s, 1869	113¾
5-20s, 1865	117	10-40s	111
5-20s, 1865, new	115	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri 6s	96	Virginia, old	41
Tennessee, 6s, old	82	North Carolina, old	36
Tennessee, new	81¾	North Carolina, new	31
Virginia, new	51		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

In stocks the dealings were very slim, though there was a slight rally at the very wind up, when Erie reached 25¾ in the regular way and 26 better. Pacific Mail was up to 55¾ and Quicksilver to 40. Harlem 125. Western Union moved at 87¾@87¾, and New York Central 101¾@101¾. The day was one of the most uninteresting of the season.

Canton	99	do preferred	78
Western U. Tel. Co.	87¾	Wabash	79¾
Quicksilver	40	do preferred	85¾
Adams Express	94	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80¾	Chicago & Alton	94
American Express	68	do preferred	113
U. S. Express	74	Ohio & Mississippi	38¾
Pacific Mail	55¾	Terre Haute	15
N. Y. Central	101¾	do preferred	40
Erie	25¾	C., C. & I.	97
do preferred	72	Burlington & Quincy	119
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	93¾
do preferred	125	Panama	39
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	115
C., R., I. & P.	88	Union Pacific	54¾
Northwestern	79	Central Pacific	103¾
do preferred	88	Union	83¾
Rock Island	104¾	Del. & Lackawanna	100¾
N. J. Central	103½	Hartford & Erie	4¾
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers Bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 22, 1873.

FLOUR.—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring, Chicago, $1 04; cash; $1 04¼ seller April; $1 13¾ seller May; No 3 do $1 01 cash; rejected 93¾@94¾c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 31¾c cash; 31¾c seller May; rejected 28¾@31¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2, 26¾c fresh; rejected 23¾@24c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 54@56c. Barley—Demand active and prices advanced; fall No 2, 75@81c; No 3, 66c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork quiet and weak at $14 90 cash or seller April; $14 75 seller May. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firmer; market active at a decline of 5@10c per 100 lbs, and closed steady at 6½@6 65.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 22.—Wheat scarce. Corn dull. Oats nominal; nothing doing.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Arago	March 25	Bristol.
Holsatia	March 26	Liverpool.
Greece	March 26	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 26	Liverpool.
Ville du Havre	March 26	Hamburg.
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool.
Ocean	March 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	April 2	Liverpool.
Algeria	April 2	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Oil City.

OIL CITY, PA., March 22, 1873.

River six feet six inches and falling. Weather clouds and cool.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 23, 1873.

River sixteen feet three inches and falling. Departed—Shallinger, for Red river, at 5 P. M. Weather pleasant to-day; cloudy with indications of rain this evening.

Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., March 23.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Alex. Scott, Vicksburg; Quickstep, Natchez; Ed. Walsh, Memphis; Continental, St. Louis; Peyton, New Orleans; Grand Lake No. 2, New Orleans; James Howard, St. Louis; Alaska, Shawneetown. Departed—Exchange, St. Louis; F. Eckert, Henderson; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Marble City, St. Louis; Elliott, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Peyton, Louisville; Grand Lake No. 2, Pittsburgh; Alaska, New Orleans. The river has risen five inches. Light rain nearly all day.

For latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Hector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Gladstone.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Hector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Jeffersonian.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mary Davage.....Jas. Ransom.....St. Louis.
R. W. Shallinger.....McCoy.....Red River.

MONONGAHELA.—Nine feet eight inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day

Geneva mail packets.....8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....12 M.

THE MARKS last evening indicated nine feet eight inches and falling. The weather yesterday was pleasant, decided improvement. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

SEVERAL towboats came in since our last.

CAPT. JOHN R. Irvin died at New Orleans last Monday, aged sixty-two.

THE loss of lumber at Burlington by the break up of the ice will amount to $40,000.

THE Mary Davage towed a barge of coke for St. Louis containing 60,000 bushels.

IN St. Louis steamboatmen are of the opinion that the Underwriters discriminate against sidewheel steamers in favor of barges and towboats, and at a meeting day before yesterday appointed delegates to wait upon the Board and endeavor to have the matter remedied.

COAL was supplied to steamers at New Orleans last Tuesday at fifty cents per box.

THE steamer Wild Duck, Capt. Adams, is announced for St. Louis on Tuesday.

THE steamer Messenger was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Tuesday.

THE departures since our last include the R. W. Shallinger for Red river and the Mary Davage for St. Louis.

THE steamer E. H. Durfee, Capt. Wm. Coulson, was announced to leave St. Louis for this city on Saturday.

THE steamer Alice Brown left Louisville for New Orleans with [WEIR] coal boats—about 450,000 bushels of coal.

THERE is now one thousand seven hundred bales of cotton at the mouth of White river awaiting shipment to New Orleans.

THE sale of Capt. Grant Marsh's one quarter interest in the Nellie Peck, to Capt. A. F. Terry, has been perfected at St. Louis. The price paid was $5,000.

THE R. W. Shallinger will return here from Red river, and will leave for Shreveport and Jefferson the first week in May, so that parties that wish to ship direct can make their arrangements accordingly.

THE punctual packet, Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, takes her departure at 12 M. for Wheeling and intermediate points. Passengers will be well cared for. Mr. Wm. Harbison will be found in the office.

The *National Gazette* predicts that in a very few years the compound engine will pass into oblivion, and will be supplanted by simple engines carrying high steam, and with not much less than eight feet stroke of piston!

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The steamer Collier was sunk at Henderson, Kentucky, last night. Capt. Dugen, of the steamer Eckert, has been telegraphed to bring the Eckert. The Eckert leaves Cairo this evening for the wreck.

AT St. Louis an organization is reported in progress having for its object the placing of a six hundred ton towboat, with a dozen barges, in the Illinois river trade. The boat and barges will be especially constructed to carry bulk grain.

THE steamers Great Republic, James Howard, Continental, Susie River and Mary E. Forsyth are about to form themselves into a St. Louis and New Orleans line, and have petitioned the Wharfmaster for the privilege of mooring a wharfboat at the landing.

TODAY'S St. Louis *Times* says: The barge John Caldwell owned by R. C. Gray, is loaded with 380 tons pig iron and goes around to-day in tow of the Fearless. Captain Dunlap Gray's superintendent left last evening for Pittsburgh. He informs us that his boats have removed from this city 15 barges of pig iron and iron ore, in all 6,000 tons.

THE watch presented to Capt. Ed. Gray, of the steamer St. Joseph, out of compliment to him for making regular time with that boat during the ice season, is a decided curiosity. It is as big as three Swiss bags turnips, is held fast by a massive iron chain, and is kept in a box fastened with a French padlock. It is the cunningest thing extant, and being too big to carry and too clumsy to rob, it will never stray off or be stolen.

MANY stories are told of Captain Billy Forsyth, one of our old boatmen. The following one is good: In 1847, while running the Cambria between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, he was instructed by her owners to discontinue the employment of C. Basham, Jr., as his agent at Louisville. He refused to do this, declaring that he would not give Charley for all the agents on the river, because he was never disappointed by him. He was true he never gave his boat a pound of freight, but by jamies he never promised but one.

STEAMER SUNK.—Commander E. H. Durfee, now stopping at the Southern Hotel, received a telegram yesterday, announcing that the steamer Nashville, belonging to the Northwest Transportation Company, had sunk at Fort Snelling. The steamer was a stern wheel boat, and was valued at $4,000, and insured. She was built for the Upper Missouri trade several years ago, but has been out of season in the St. Louis and Little Rock line, and only returned to the Upper Missouri last year. It is probable she was cut down by the ice, and had no cargo on board.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE late Captain James Miller, of Nashville, was a remarkable man, honest, straight-forward boatman, and was known by the [illegible] appropriate name "Ubral ar." This soubriquet, Buz tells us, had its origin in this way: In the fall and winter of 1856 the Cumberland river was remarkably low, and Captain M. made seve al unsuccessful efforts, with the Alexander Scott, to get to Nashville. Having reshipped his freight and passengers five times, he returned to St. Louis, and the next day advertised for Nashville. Upon this occasion a shipper accosted him in the usual slip through, when he roughly replied, "Yes, send your d—d freight, for I'm dead if I do it—sign through to Ubral-ar."

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The towboat Ashland arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon light, and was seized by the United States Marshal on specifications which were served at the instance of the crew, who claim wages to the amount of $2,000. MacDonald brothers, of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, have purchased the harbor boat Kate Walters, of Pittsburgh, Cochnower, agent for the Pomeroy Coal Company. Price $3,500. She will be used for towing coal on the Upper Mississippi. MacDonald brothers have also purchased James Hobson, Joseph Wright and Voorhees & Spilde, the harbor towboat Jim Watson, for the same purpose. Price $3,500.

PARKE'S St. Louis *Democrat* says: Among the visitors on 'change yesterday were Commodore W. H. Brown, the coal king, and his Memphis partner, N. M. Jones, both from Pittsburgh. Mr. Jones expects to draw considerable of his coal supply this year from Chester and Grand Tower. Commodore Brown is one of the largest operators in coal, or any other industry, in the United States, and his success is the more remarkable inasmuch as he has stated that his wealth is presumed to be at the present time invested in never less millions. He runs fifteen towboats, of a powerful class, and of model barges also, costing each about $7,000, fifty. These bring coal to the St. Louis gas works, and are loaded for the back trip with Iron Mountain ore. He cannot tell without consulting the books how many barges he has engaged in the transportation of coal from Pittsburgh to the Lower Mississippi.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: There are now 1,500,000 bushels of coal at Cairo for Southern market, besides 1,000,000 at Mound City. The towboat William Cowan returns from St. Louis she will make up a tow for this and the market at the mouth of White river. The towboat Ed. Singer will leave Pittsburgh with something like 150,000 bushels for this port, and the towboat Sam. Kerr, and towboat Diamond, with about 240,000 bushels, starts from Pittsburgh in a short time for this port. The towboat Ben Dowler towboat, with a dozen barges, in the Illinois river trade. The boat and barges will be especially constructed to carry bulk grain.

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...SHITUTION.

...ument to the National Con-
...ale of Liquor as a Beverage
...ic Question Be Submitted to the

...s in Porto

...assembly met yester-
...that a vote should be
...abolition of slavery in Porto
...n was adopted at the beginning of
...at the Chamber would not adjourn
...subject had been disposed of. Senor
...as announced that the Ministry has decided
...stand or fall with the measures. Contrary to gen-
...eral expectation the House resolved not to continue
...debate, and subsequently by a unanimous vote passed
...the bill for the immediate emancipation of the
...slaves in the Island of Porto Rico.
...The announcement of the result was
...received with cheers. The bill declares
...that the republic of Spain will pay the indemnity
...of Spanish dominions, and provides that the emanci-
...pated slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all the politi-
...cal rights accorded to a citizen of Spain. The gov-
...ernment took ample precautions against any disor-
...derly demonstrations in the city.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 23.—The French and German governments have exchanged ratifications of the treaty for the evacuation of France.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly is considering a resolution for the appointment of a permanent commission, composed of members of the House, to watch over the government after adjournment.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 22, 1:30 P. M.—To-day being a holiday, the Stock Exchange has been closed. The weather has been fair throughout England to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9¾d; middling Orleans, 9¾d; sales to-day, 12,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American, and 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton shipped from Savannah, for Charleston, February, at 10½d; March and April 9¼d; delivered March at 9 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western, 9s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Pork 44s. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middles 36s 6d; short rib middles 35s. Refined petroleum 1s francs.

PARIS, March 22.—Refined petroleum 81 francs.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The Caldwell Case--Senator Morton to Close the Debate To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Caldwell investigation.

Mr. PERRY, of Michigan, regretted that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) had submitted the resolution of expulsion. He had given close attention to the debate on the question whether the facts vitiates the election of a member. This debate was confined to the legality of the votes by which Caldwell held his seat. It appeared that the majority of the Committee on Elections were in doubt as to the proper method to be pursued. Therefore, the resolution to present the question involving the validity of the election.

Mr. MORTON interrupted Mr. Ferry's remarks as to the resolutions already pending from different Senators on the subject, and said that he, as chairman of the committee, took the ground that the Senate has the choice of remedies, and favored expulsion, but the majority of the committee thought proper to present a resolution de aring the seat vacant, rather than expulsion.

Mr. FERRY, resuming, said he would not commit himself in advance as to the merits of the questions involved, but would approach each of them with the respect due to State sovereignty and constitutional duty to deal rigidly with official wrong. He then offered an amendment to the amendment pending, to place back the first resolution submitted, and here it first appeared from the committee, as follows:

"That Alexander Caldwell be and is hereby declared to have been elected Senator from the United States by the Legislature of Kansas."

Mr. ALLISON rose and discussed the question of jurisdiction, contending that the Con-stitu tion makes the act of the Legislature, in the election of a Senator, subject for review by the Senate.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, in explaining the reasons for having heretofore offered the amendment to the committee's resolution proposing the expulsion of Caldwell, said that in examining all the evidence he was unable to avoid the conclusion that the election in January, 1873, was effected by bribery in the interest of Caldwell, the purchase money having been paid by Caldwell himself. He had arrived at this conclusion of facts, it seemed to be essential not only to the dignity and honor of the Senate, but to the state of public feeling of the country, for the preservation of the institutions under which we live, that the Senate should in some way emphatically express condemnation of the transaction. According to the common law and usage running through all the English decisions, bribery in a particular vote is no vote, and if it be found that bribed votes effected the election they must be cast out and the election voided. What the witnesses made the case Senatorial election was procured by bribery, it was the bounden duty of the Senate, under the constitutional clause that makes the Senate the judge of the election qualification, to inquire into the facts.

Some time was spent in an exchange of views as to fixing the order in which the pending proposition and the amendment to the amendment should be voted on, but no arrangement was made.

No Senator rising to debate the question, the closing speech devolved on Mr. MORTON, who said he was not ready to do so to-day, and moved that the Senate go into Executive session, which was agreed to.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

No developments have yet been made as to the mysterious death of Charles Goodrich, of Brooklyn.

It is now hinted that a woman may have had something to do with it. A short time ago Goodrich had a quarrel with a woman living near him. She afterwards left and subsequently he was informed to receive letters from a woman that were left for him in a neighboring house.

BULL'S HEAD BANK SEIZED.

A number of depositors of the Bull's Head bank took steps this afternoon to have the concern thrown into bankruptcy by their action. The United States Marshal took charge of the bank before Receiver Hatch had time to present himself in possession.

FOSTER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

It is insisted in some of the evening papers that the story of Foster's attempted suicide is correct. The theory is well supported by circumstantial evidence as well as the statements of the doctor of the Tombs and minor officials. The impression is that Foster took opium about three o'clock on the morning of the execution. Some assert that this may have been taken to influence his nervousness, but the dose was sufficient to produce death had the execution been stayed by the Governor.

THE SUSPECTED FORGERS.

Acting on the belief that the package addressed to the all ged forgers, MacDonnell and Warren, contained drafts and bonds, the officials opened them to be attached to-day. One of the packages, addressed to Bidwell, was marked to the care of the Safe Deposit Company. The package was found to receive it. The officials learned that they could not attach the letter in the hands of the postoffice authorities, and thereupon left it with the company agree to an arrangement whereby they would accept an attachment for it, which was agreed to.

SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Seventeen locomotives belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, seized by United States Collector Bailey, were sold to-day, realizing only about $15,000. They were bought by the Treasurer of the company. There is still four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars due the government. The sale was opposed but fruitlessly protested against the sale as illegal. It is supposed that the new depot buildings will next be seized to satisfy the claims of the U. S.

CAUSE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE.

The fire in Jersey City yesterday originated in a locomotive exploding while under one of the sheds at the dock, and by which the engineer was killed.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1873.

AFTER THE ALLEGED FORGER.

Inspector Webb, of the London police, arrived here to-day, in the steamship Celtic, for the purpose of taking to England the person now in custody under the name of George MacDonnell, or MacDonald. The latter was identified yesterday as a well known swindler, who attempted some two years ago in this city to obtain by fraud $143,000 from Jay Cooke & Co., and is still believed to be Warren, the chief of the gang who recently defrauded the Bank of England.

POLITICAL.

Republican Primary Election at Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, O., March 23, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Republican primary elections took place in this city yesterday. Unusual interest was manifested and a large vote polled. The following city ticket was nominated: Mayor, A. R. Pool; Marshal, Frank Nail; Solicitor, Jerome Lee; Street Commissioner, Jacob Ensminger; Treasurer, Peter H. C. Smith; Clerk, J. R. Hooker; Treasurer, A. Cass; Constables, John Marks and H. C. Deitz; Trustees, James White, Alexander Wray and M. Kelsey. Councilmen—First ward, Geo. F. Carpenter; Second ward, E. Tracy; Third ward, Levi Erwin; Fourth ward, Theodore Dukes.

There has been no movement made by Republicans to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district. Col. Burns will probably be left a clear track.

Republican Nomination for Constitutional Convention.

TOLEDO, O., March 23.—M. R. Waite and Harvey Kellogg were to-day nominated as Republican candidates for the Constitutional Convention for Lucas county.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Mrs. Heck and two children, living on the prairie near Fremont, Nebraska, were burned to death Saturday by the hay roof of their sod-made home taking fire and falling on them while asleep in their beds.

On Saturday, near Lamott, Iowa, J. McAllister, a youth of eighteen, had his head blown off and his body horribly mutilated by using powder to blast a lodge which he was boring.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed to second reading a bill that all places resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gaming be deemed common nuisances and punishing whoever keeps such houses by imprisonment.

Judge Dalrymple, of Morris county, N. J., has refused the application for a new trial in the case of Luigi Lusignani, the Italian who murdered his wife at Dover, and sentenced him to be hanged Thursday, May 1st next.

John Lewis Baker, a well known actor, died at Philadelphia, Saturday, aged forty-two.

An incendiary fire on Saturday morning, at Dubuque, Iowa, burnt the frame boarding house of P. Dunn. Total loss $2,500; insurance small.

The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

Langley's new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,232; an increase for the year of about 16,000; Chinese 11,000; negroes 1,500.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake City Saturday evening, reports a terrible state of affairs in San Peto county, Utah, owing to the small-pox, and the careless ness of the people in not adopting proper sanitary regulations.

The steamers City of New York and Celtic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 for the purpose of erecting a large seminary for females on the grounds of the Moravian church at New Dorp, Staten Island, to be built on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., also endowed by the Commodore.

Accident at the Allegheny Water Works.

The main shaft of one of the engines at the Allegheny Water Works broke on Saturday, and it will require a week or more to replace it. As only one engine will be at work, Superintendent Paul requests the citizens to save the as much as possible, and not to allow their hydrants to run unnecessarily. If this precaution is heeded the citizens will suffer no inconvenience, as there is considerable water in the basin, and one engine is able to supply more than one-half of the demand. If the citizens do not heed the request of the Superintendent the supply may give out in two or three days, and much inconvenience result thereby.

Ewalt Street Bridge Company.

On Saturday the following Directors of the Ewalt Street Bridge Company were elected for the ensuing year: Peter Kell, James I. Bennett, J. J. Williams, Charles Theobald, Henry Gerwig, Frederick Kirsch, J. P. Diehl, T. B. Stewart, Henry Williams. Christian Seibert was chosen Treasurer.

THE LOCAL OPTION VOTE.

Complete Returns from Both Cities

The Vote in the Country Districts Close —Eighteen Boroughs and Townships Give a Majority of 320 for License.

We give below complete returns of the vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on Friday, for and against license:

Pittsburgh.

Wards.	LICENSE. For.	Against.
First ward	433	106
Second ward	426	163
Third ward	403	49
Fourth ward	283	212
Fifth ward	768	57
Sixth ward	666	246
Seventh ward	341	221
Eighth ward	398	277
Ninth ward	557	55
Tenth ward	478	45
Eleventh ward	419	265
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct	540	166
Twelfth ward, 2d precinct	389	112
Thirteenth ward, 1st precinct	162	138
Thirteenth ward, 2d precinct	48	44
Fourteenth ward	583	222
Fifteenth ward	517	73
Sixteenth ward, 1st precinct	247	47
Sixteenth ward, 2d precinct	299	66
Seventeenth ward	651	318
Eighteenth ward	79	47
Nineteenth ward	173	194
Twentieth ward	157	311
Twenty-first ward, 1st precinct	389	161
Twenty-first ward, 2d precinct	14	9
Twenty-second ward	65	75
Twenty-third ward	156	93
Twenty-fourth ward (Ormsby)	298	92
Twenty-fifth ward (E. B., 2. p.)	297	186
Twenty-sixth ward (E. B., 1. p.)	621	267
Twenty-seventh ward (St. Clair)	294	99
Twenty-eighth ward (Bgh'm, 1.p.)	426	202
Twenty-eighth ward (Bgh'm, 2.p.)	345	134
Thirtieth ward (South Pittsburgh)	258	127
Thirty-first ward (Allentown)	118	98
Thirty-second ward (Mt. Washington)	394	131
Thirty-third ward (Monongahela)	80	49
Thirty-fourth ward (W. Pittsb'gh)	173	33
Thirty-fifth ward (Union)	164	27
Thirty-sixth ward (Temp'ville)	190	112
Total	12,924	5,190
Majority for license		7,734

Allegheny.

First ward	352	426
Second ward	460	867
Third ward, first precinct	465	457
Third ward, second precinct	225	15
Fourth ward, first precinct	486	353
Fourth ward, second precinct	498	87
Fifth ward	325	389
Sixth ward	481	416
Seventh ward	1,090	34
Eighth ward	311	38
Ninth ward	160	48
Total	5,335	3,130
Majority for license		2,205

Boroughs and Townships.

There are thirteen boroughs and sixty townships included in the third division of the county under the Local Option law. We have returns from seven boroughs and seven townships, which give 1,792 for license, and 1,472 against—a majority of 320 for license in the districts reported:

Boroughs.	For.	Against.
Elizabeth	244	173
Sharpsburg	224	176
McKeesport	249	122
Chartiers	107	15
Mansfield	73	45
Etna	175	94
West Elizabeth	68	38
Townships.		
Reserve	146	4
Harrison	155	118
Chartiers	133	81
Union	73	100
Sewickley	57	27
Stowe	58	22
McCure	88	107
Robinson, 1st precinct	42	5
Upper St. Clair		70
South Fayette		45
Wilkins		45
Total	1,792	1,472
Majority for license		320

The returns from the country districts will have to be pretty full, if not complete, before it can be ascertained whether license has been carried or defeated in this part of the county.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Proposed New Buildings in Washington County.

We are in receipt of a copy of the last annual report of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School (now known as the Morganza Farm), which was published at the time of the annual meeting, held a few weeks since. We append the report of the committee (T. J. Bigham, Esq., chairman), appointed to secure a site for the new reform school building under the direction of the Board of Trustees:

Your Building Committee would report that they have finally succeeded in the removal of all liens that clouded the title to the Morganza Farm, a tract of farm, of 506 acres, on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, is probably better adapted to our purpose than any other that could be procured in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The entire farm, in its shape and adaptation to the location of a series of family buildings, presents a unity of plan and purpose rarely to be found. A bridge across Chartiers creek to connect our farm with the buildings on the turnpike and railroad is indispensable. We had an application made to the Washington County Court, to order what, in the opinion of said Court, should be constructed at that point. The viewers reported favorably; the Grand Jury at the sales approved the report, and the Court confirmed finally the same. We therefore hope early in the summer to have the bridge completed, and access to the point, mainly at the expense of Washington county. We have given out contracts on favorable terms for the grading of the entire farm, for the erection of all the bricks we will require in the erection of our buildings. We have not felt warranted in entering into other contracts involving a large expenditure of much money, until financial arrangements were made sufficient to meet the demands of the contractors. We intend to ask the Legislature to make us a liberal appropriation for this purpose. Some of the chief items of expense are the sale of our real estate in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, The central part, occupied by our present building, will not be retained until the family buildings upon the Morganza Farm are in readiness to receive the inmates. This will probably the earliest period at which we can expect a general removal. Prior to the final removal there will made out their pleas, to be submitted for the approval by the entire board. These include a main building for the family of the boys, a chapel and also a family one, to serve as a model for any number of family buildings we may require in the future; a workshop and a hospital for the inmates.

The Committee would recommend the following to be put under contract in the spring, to be provided that arrangement can be made to pay for the same:

1. The main building for boys, to accommodate the chief officers and two families: probable cost.....$ 80,000
2. Main building, to accommodate two families of officers: probable cost..... 40,000
3. Two family buildings, boys..... 25,000
4. The church..... 15,000
5. Workshops and improvement of grounds: probable cost..... 40,000
$200,000

This amount should be provided in monthly payments of, say, $20,000, commencing in May, 1873.

If the Board expect the committee to actively push the work, about fifteen thousand dollars per month will have to be provided for, and the family can by spring, to secure all the foregoing to be under roof by January, 1874.

Before much further progress can be made in giving out contracts, the Board should instruct the committee in regard to the mode of locating and inventing our new buildings. It is notorious that most of our public buildings are so hastily constructed in regard to durability and ventilation as to be a continued source of annoyance and expense. In regard to the latter, one or two of our springs will be fully adequate for all culinary and domestic purposes, but not probably for bathing and washing. We will probably have either to sink an artesian well, or else to raise water from Chartiers creek to a basin on the high ground in rear of our buildings. The Committee therefore, embody the foregoing ideas in the form of resolutions:

1. That we apply to the Legislature for eighty thousand dollars, to aid us in purchasing the ground and constructing the proposed buildings.

2. That the Committee on the sale of our present site be instructed to sell at public or private sale, the outlying lots already laid out; the proceeds to be expended as before recommended.

3. That as soon as financial arrangements can be made to warrant the same, that contracts shall be entered into for the construction of the buildings in the order stated in the report.

The Coming Opera.

We had the pleasure of attending a recent rehearsal of the opera of Stradella, for some time in preparation by the Frohsinn Society of our city, to be given in Library Hall on the night of the 27th of April, and we were highly gratified to find that it is destined to meet with that high degree of success, which is attained by permanently organized opera companies. It is a pleasure to know that the city of Pittsburgh really has the ability to command such a high order of talent, and we wish this class of entertainment could be more frequently given, for the success and encouragement which it deserves. The opera is under the direction of Prof. Neumann, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in leading operas and concerts in Germany. The leading characters are in good hands—Mrs. Rudolphsen, soprano; Mr. Apfelbaum, tenor; Messrs. Brecht and Boehme, baritone, and Mr. Reiter, basso—and they are all gifted with up in their parts. The choruses are already certain and heavy, about fifty ladies and gentlemen being engaged for this rehearsal. We understand that another general rehearsal will be had in about a week, with full orchestra, which will probably be the last till it is presented to the public.

Sewickley Borough Election.

The election for borough officers in Sewickley, on Friday, resulted as follows: Burgess, James Woodburn; Assistant Burgess, W. B. Smith; Council, S. C. McMasters, George H. Christy, Wm. P. Murray, E. L. Goodwin, M. B. Goe, James W. Porter, John McCallin; Wood Directors, M. B. Goff, (three years), S. A. Chamberlin, (three years), T. E. Wakeham, (two years); Assessor, Wm. Miller; Justice of the Peace, W. B. Smith; Judge of Election, D. R. Miller; Inspector, R. M. Erwin; Constable, W. J. Mouse; Auditor, John Thompson.

There was quite a contest for the position of Water Commissioner between Captain John Woodburn, the regular caucus nominee of the corporation and Frank Wiefenbach, the choice of the Coalition at issue was not for or against water works, because both sides favor the establishment of water works, but whether the city should give a guarantee of much money, until financial arrangements were made sufficient to meet the demands of contractors. We intend to ask the Legislature to make us a liberal appropriation for this purpose. Some of the chief items of expense are the sale of our real estate in the Ninth ward, Allegheny. The central part, occupied by our present building, will not be retained until the family buildings upon the Morganza Farm are in readiness to receive the inmates. This will probably the earliest period at which we can expect a general removal. Prior to the final removal there will made out their pleas, to be submitted for the approval by the entire board. These include a main building for the family of the boys, a chapel and also a family one, to serve as a model for any number of family buildings we may require in the future; a workshop and a hospital for the inmates.

The Committee would recommend the following to be put under contract in the spring, to be provided that arrangement can be made to pay for the same:

1. The main building for boys, to accommodate the chief officers and two families: probable cost.....$ 80,000
2. Main building, to accommodate two families of officers: probable cost..... 40,000
3. Two family buildings, boys..... 25,000
4. The church..... 15,000
5. Workshops and improvement of grounds: probable cost..... 40,000
$200,000

This amount should be provided in monthly payments of, say, $20,000, commencing in May, 1873.

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Sudden Death

William Heckerman, a blacksmith employed at the American Iron Works, and who resided in Brownstown, was found dead in bed at two o'clock Saturday morning. The deceased, when he returned home the previous evening, complained of feeling unwell and during the night grew worse and his wife was awakened several times by his getting out of bed, but thought he would be better by morning. At the time stated above she found him dead. The Coroner held an inquest when the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

Fight in a Street Car.

A man named Patrick Mooney, who resides on Tunnel street, was severely beaten yesterday afternoon, while riding in a car on the Citizen's Passenger railway. He had gone to Lawrenceville, and after remaining there some time, entered a car to return to his home. He soon got into a difficulty with one of the passengers, which grew to warmer and warmer until a regular fight ensued, in the progress of which he was knocked down and had his head badly bruised. His eyes also were seriously affected. He was taken to his home and Dr. Tracy summoned, who attended him.

Fire at the House of Refuge.

A fire broke out, about half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a frame building within the grounds of the House of Refuge. The flames spread rapidly, and by the time the Pittsburgh firemen arrived the building was nearly destroyed. The firemen, however, did effective work in saving adjoining property. The building was used as a playhouse for the inmates. The loss will not exceed $1,500, which is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. On the way to the fire, two of the Commercial's hook and ladder truck were injured. In making the turn at the corner of Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, the wagon struck a tree and threw Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, when the foreman, Jas. McElroy, and the driver, Robert Jones, were thrown to the ground. They escaped, however, with only a few bruises. The horses were caught when they reached Beaver avenue. Singular to relate, the ladder truck was not injured.

A Family in Distress.

A lady named Fanny Clark, who, with her mother and three children, have been stopping at the Rush House for the past six weeks, is in much distress, being without news of her husband for some time. She visited the Mayor yesterday to procure his friendly assistance in seeking information of her husband, Daniel J. Clark, and makes the following statement: Mr. Clark is a wealthy landowner of Manistique county, Michigan. He had been in negotiation with a gentleman in the city with a view of engaging in business here, and the family came to Pittsburgh for settlement. The gentleman with whom Mr. Clark was to go into business it was found had died at the Monongahela House recently, and Mr. Clark finding that his valise, which contained valuable papers, had not arrived here, started back in search of it. The wife received letters from him dated at Carrollton, Ohio, and the last one directed her to write next to Toledo. She wrote there, but has failed to get any reply, and as he was unwell and subject to heart disease, she has fears of his death. Mayor Blackmore telegraphed to Toledo and received the reply that two letters awaited the man there, but he could not be found and was not known. Mrs. Clark has run out of funds, but has papers in her possession representing considerable value.

Letters Held for Postage.

MARCH 22, 1873.

	Cents.
A. R. Cunningham, Cordville, Pa.	3
Miss Maggie Copley, Perry, Kansas	3
John Steuk, St. Louis, Mo.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Pay for Election Boards.

A question has been raised as to whether the county will pay the election officers doing duty in the city districts on Friday last. Some contend that it ought to fall to county expenses and others that it ought to fall to city expenses, but the court will have to decide it as County Controller Warner has stated that he will not pay unless directed to do so by the Courts.

The Hutchinson Family.

These celebrated vocalists will give a series of concerts in this city and vicinity as follows: Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, Thursday evening, March 27th; Mt. Washington, Friday, March 28th; Soho School House, Monday, March 31st; City Hall, Birmingham, Tuesday, April 1st; Temperanceville M. E. church, Thursday, April 3d; Mansfield Presbyterian church, Friday, April 4th.

Slight Fire Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the Steel Works of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., on the seventh street. Some of the wood work of the building had caught from the furnace and had it not been speedily discovered a disastrous conflagration might have occurred. The flames were put out with the ping hose and the fire extinguished and the alarm was found unnecessary.

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The New Government Buildings.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Government building in this city, on Saturday received official notification of the fact, and a meeting will be held at an early day. No end of information and advice have been given the individual members of the Commission already, as to the needs of, and the place where the buildings ought to be located, so that at their first session they will have plenty of data to commence upon. Before actually touching on the question of consolidation, the square on which the Custom House, Post Office and Court is spoken of, but knowing ones state that the place that will be chosen is within sight of the old building. No doubt the Commissioners will receive a number of visits of the public, and then all the people will ask speed in the completion of the work.

Fittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The closing session of the Teachers' Institute, of this city, was held in the Fourth Ward School building Saturday forenoon. The attendance was not exceptionally large, and the proceedings were interesting. The class drill in primary reading, by Miss Sadie J. Yeo, elicited special commendation.

The exercises were enlivened with delightful music, volunteered by the Hutchinson Family and Mr. John L. Carncross, for which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by the Institute.

The Executive Committee, Messrs. Geo. P. Fulton, J. M. Logan and E. M. Stiles, are entitled to much credit for their efforts to make the Institute successful.

Sinking of the Towboat Collier.

The telegraph brings advices that the towboat Collier was sunk at Henderson, Ky., on Friday night last. She left this city with a lot of barges last fall and was caught by the ice at Evansville. The barges were sunk, and on Friday the boat started for New Orleans. The Collier had an unfortunate career. She is owned by J. G. Pollock, H. M. Matthews and H. P. Fish, all of this city, and cost about $10,000 some four years ago. Her value at the time of the loss could hardly have been more than $5,000. She is insured in the City Insurance Company for $2,500. She was formerly owned by Wm. H. Brown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Henry Marsilli and James N. Smith, having been convicted of malicious mischief in overdriving a horse and injuring saddles belonging to Robert Campbell, were each sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution and a fine of fifty dollars.

Christ. Greenwalt, having been convicted of stealing a wheelbarrow, and recommended to the mercy of the Court, on account of his advanced age, was sentenced to the county jail for thirty days.

Thomas McInerny, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Margaret McGowen, was sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, the sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for support of the child until the present time, and pay the further sum of five dollars per month until the child attains the age of five years, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of three hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

Wm. Gilmore, for entering the store of D. W. Evans, with felonious intent, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Henry Taylor, for larceny, was sentenced to the workhouse for ninety days.

Joseph McKee, Wm. Gilmore, Joseph Phillips and James Coffey having been found guilty as to the charge of entering the store of Messrs. Grier & Dickson, on Penn avenue, were sentenced, Gilmore, for two years, and Phillips and Coffey three years each in the penitentiary; McKee was sent to the workhouse for two years. James McClaren, convicted of assault and battery, charged against him by Peter Mooney, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

F. J. Kik,	Cas Little,
Adam Sherman,	Peter Hortman,
Daniel Rarp,	Henry Harrison,
Thomas D. Gardner,	H. A. Bedelle,
Wm. Fowler,	Chas. Noll,
Wm. Unks, (2)	

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

An action was brought in the Court in the case of Campbell vs. Sweeney, showing the death of defendant, a rule was granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the attachment should not be dissolved.

On motion made by defendants' counsel in the case of McIntyre and Friedley vs. Ferry, a rule was allowed by the Court to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

A similar rule was allowed in the case of Lawson vs. Fawcett, a motion having been made for a new trial by defendant's counsel.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of B. Berkowitz & Brother to William Oppenheimer, the court fixed the penalty of the bond to be given by the assignee at four hundred dollars.

A preliminary order was issued in the matter of the application of the Bellevue Cemetery of Allegheny county for a charter of incorporation.

A sheriff's venu was awarded in the case of Jacob Steitenberger vs. Caroline, his wife, libel in divorce. The libel shows that the parties were married in 1867, and on the 15th of December, 1868, the wife deserted her husband and has since absented herself from his house. The libellant prays for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

29. Long et al vs. Forrest et al.
31. Peyne vs. Patterson et al.
91. Robinson Jr. vs. Meyers.
95. Dickson vs. Morgan et al.
116. Moos vs. Franlich.
124. Stanbury & Co. vs. Water company vs. Scheff
125. Same vs. same.
126. Dawson vs. Munden.
127. Hayes & Co. vs. Morris.
134. Stanbury & Cox vs. Sohl et al.
158. Shields vs. Fogarty et al.
159. Donoghue vs. Fogarty et al.
162. Hughes vs. Ridall.
165. Lewis vs. Ratigan.

District Court—Judge Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The usual Saturday routine was gone through with in this Court.

Judge Hampton issued an attachment for contempt against Mrs. Margaret Smith, who had been committed to the Workhouse by the Magistrates' Court in default of her two children, on petition of her husband, James Smith, but who had refused to comply. An officer was sent to arrest her.

The following list was then called:

66. Martin Wagner vs. Frazier Bros.
146. (O. L.) Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
165. D. Peters vs. W. Waters.
317. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing et ux.
120. R. Maddleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
129. W. Bickley vs. W. B. Wood et al.
153. A. A. Hanley vs. A. J. Hagan.

PROBABLE MURDER.

An Cutting Affray at Irwin's Station.

An Cutting affray a cutting affair occurred at Irwin's station, Westmoreland county, which it was supposed will prove fatal to one of the participants. Charles Bruce and James Curry got into a dispute about local option and high words ensued, which led to a fight, it is reported that Bruce drew a knife and cut Curry near the heart. Bruce fled, and early yesterday morning a telegram was received at the Union Depot in this city, to arrest a supposed man who would come here on the mail train. A man who gave his name as John Baumber was arrested, officers sent to the scene of the affray, and the prisoner identified. He strongly protested that he was not the man suspected, and a subsequent dispatch intimated as much. It is also reported that Curry will show the name, Charles Bruce. No such papers were found on the prisoner, and the strictest intelligence was that the perpetrator was traced by a constable to Larimer station, but from thence he could not be followed. It was reported to the authorities here made every effort to have the culprit apprehended. Physicians attending the injured man Curry, had no hopes of his recovery, at last accounts.

The Welsh Printing Company.

Following is a full list of the board of directors of the new Welsh printing company: Jacob Reese, Thomas W. Davis, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, Wm. Jones, Rev. John Jones, Owen Davis, Rev. D. Davis, Rev. H. E. Thomas, David Lloyd, Evan Jones, David Rees and Jenkin Jones. The organization is as follows: Jacob Reese, Esq., President; Thomas W. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer, and Wm. Glasbrook, Editor. The paper is to be entitled *Y Wasg (The Press)*, and will be the largest and only representative Welsh newspaper in this country. The editor-in-chief has had years of management, and will have an able editorial force, so that we expect to hear of it taking rank with some of the most flourishing journals in our city and State. Its proprietors deserve every encouragement, and it will merit a full share of business. Success to *Y Wasg*.

Dangerously Injured.

Mr. Bullard, a resident of Sewickley, met with a severe fall down the stairs of the Methodist building on Friday evening, is, we learn, lying at his residence in a precarious condition. It appears that on Friday he stepped upon the spool, which had been carelessly thrown upon the landing, he was precipitated to the bottom of the stairs. Our informant says he struck on the head, suffered considerable injuries to his arms and was severely bruised about the body.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The churches were all well attended yesterday.

The street drinking fountain should now be put in running order.

There is again talk of the reorganization of a fire company.

The real estate market is active and the dealings therein this season will be unusually large.

Hanging of the gardens is the order of the day, and the houses will be erected there the coming season.

The improvement of Fifth avenue will include the filling of the grade at the Soho bridge, sixteen feet.

Mr. J. R. T. Noble, a well known river pilot, is lying at the point of death, at his home in the Sixth ward.

The Monongahela Water Company are not using the water to sell out, but there is a wide difference as to price.

The gas manufactory of the American iron works, burned Friday morning of last week, has been rebuilt and is again in operation.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, will, on Tuesday evening in May, 1873, present the lecturer of Mr. J. W. E. Schmertz & Co., in the Bank block, Fifth avenue. Inquiry of officer Timoney, private policeman thereabouts, discussed the fact that the report emanated from an attempt of a clerk to force his way into the wholesale jewelry establishment of Messrs. Meis & Son, and Mr. Schmertz's store